HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 269— BOMBAY, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1926. ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE R.A.S.

SHIPPING

P. & O. British India
(Incorporated in England).

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES

All passengers are required to be in Possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
13 Nov.	RANCHI ..	NALDERA‡ ..	15,993
20 ,,	RAZMAK ..		10,602
27 ,,	RANCHI ..	MANTUA ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA		16,568
11 ,,	RANCHI ..	NABKUNDA‡ ..	16,227
18 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ,,	RANCHI ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ,,	RANCHI ..	MOOLTAN‡ ..	20,847
15 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
29 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA‡ ..	20,830
12 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
19 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ,,	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA ‡ ..	15,993
12 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA‡		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA.		16,500
30 ,,	MOOLTAN‡ ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA‡ ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ...		11,430

‡ Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India.

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‖First Class Passengers only.

¶Extra Steamer at following reduced rates

1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
" to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56
2nd " Saloon to London £54, & £52,
" to Marseilles £50 & £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloo Return Ticket at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 16th September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea	£105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions	£120
To Marseilles and back	£100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
25th Nov.	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
10th Mar. '27	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ...	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
5th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. and O. Mail Steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers cots for infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN & AUSTRALIA

1926			
23rd Nov.	NYANZA .. COMORIN ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
21st Dec.	DEVANHA .. MOLDAVIA ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
4th Jan. '27	DELTA .. NALDERA ..	China & Japan. At Colombo for Australia.
25th ,,	NELLORE .. CHITRAL ..	China & Japan At Colombo for Australia.
1st Feb.	NYANZA .. NARKUNDA ..	China & Japan. At Colombo for Australia.

SHIPPING

N Y. K. LINE
SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
*TAMBA MARU	5845	31 Oct.	12 Nov.
TOTTORI MARU	5973	16 Nov.	28 Nov.
*AWA MARU	6028	29 Nov.	1 Dec.
TOKUSHIMA M	5976	16 Dec.	30 Dec.
MURORAN M	5374	21 Dec.	4 Jan.
SADO MARU	5898	29 Dec.	12 Jan

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay
Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax
Statutory Statement of Account prepared
Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
426-427, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA
OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.
It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926. 12th Nov.	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
13th ,,	CHAKLA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports.
15th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar coast ports
17th ,,	BANKORA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
24th ,,	KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be Sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING

Union Bank of India, Limited.

APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Subscribed Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Rs. 39,90,000
Reserve Fund ..... Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—
INTEREST allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from January to June and at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from July to December. Cheques with Gujerati signatures accepted without verification by an officer of the Bank.

FIXED and SHORT DEPOSITS received on favourable terms. Rates to be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK:—
INTEREST allowed at 4 1/2 per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balance. Withdrawals allowed twice a week.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted against approved securities.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

MANAGING AGENTS.
The Central Bank of India, Ltd.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.
Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland).
Established by Royal Charter 1877.

Fully paid up Capital	F 80,000,000
	£ 6,666,666
Reserve Fund	F 43,777,341
	£ 3,648,111

Head Office at AMSTERDAM. (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE.
Head Agency at BATAVIA.
BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—		
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sibolga
Cheribon	Padang	Sourabaya
Djember	Palembang	Solo
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tegal
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
		Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Hedjaz:—Jeddah.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.
London Bankers.—The National Provincial Bank Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America, and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE—82, Esplanade Road.
A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg: Agent.

Amichand Govanji
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E.C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No. V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give it a trial.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY
WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND
IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life
INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS
AFTER 2RS

YOU GET Rs 1,500 IN CASH
AND A POLICY OF... Rs. 1,500 FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE
Rs. 3,000 AFTER DEATH

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.

Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.

For all Particulars and forms apply to:
BRANCH SECRETARY,
Bombay Branch,
Rustom Building, Churchgate St, Fort Bomba
MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6/7 CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.
Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.
SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

BANKING

SHILOTRI BANK, LTD.

Shilotri Bank Buildings, Tamarind Lane .. .. .. PORT, BOMBAY.
Branches:—GIRGAUM, JAVERY BAZAR & POONA CITY.
Assets exceed Rs. 50,00,000/-

SAVINGS BANK 5 per cent p. a.
ON MONTHLY MINIMUM BALANCES

INVESTMENTS mainly in or against Gold & Government of India Securities
GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SECURITIES Bought and Sold promptly
ADVANCES GRANTED against Gold & Government of India Securities
TEN TOLA GOLD CHIPS of superior touch and correct weight ready for sale

DR. PRABHAKAR B. SHILOTRI, M. A., PH. D.
Managing Director.

INSURANCE

ORIENTAL
Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited.
Established 1874. Funds Rs. 7,06,00,000

An ORIENTAL Limited Payment Life Policy with Profits is the SAFEST and MOST PROFITABLE FAMILY PROVISION procurable.

The results of a 30 Years Limited Payment Participating Policy for Rs. 10,000 payable at death, effected at Age 23 next birthday on the assumption that Bonuses will be maintained at the last declared rate of Rs. 22½ per thousand per annum. Annual Premium Rs. 310.

If Death occur in	Sum payable Including Bonus at assumed rate	Total Premiums paid.	Excess of Sum payable over Premiums paid.
6th year	Rs. 11,350	Rs. 1,860	Rs. 9,490
12th ,,	,, 12,700	,, 3,720	,, 8,980
18th ,,	,, 14,050	,, 5,580	,, 8,470
24th ,,	,, 15,400	,, 7,440	,, 7,960
30th ,,	,, 16,750	,, 9,300	,, 7,450
36th ,,	,, 18,100	,, 9,300	,, 8,800
42nd ,,	,, 19,450	,, 9,300	,, 10,150

For Prospectus, etc., apply to H. E. Jones, F. F. A., A. I. A., Manager, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY, or to any of the Offices Undernoted:—

AHMEDABAD	COLOMBO	LAHORE	NAGPUR
AJMER	DACCA	LUCKNOW	POONA
ALLAHABAD	DELHI	MADRAS	RANGOON
BANGALORE	KARACHI	MANDALAY	RAWALPINDI
CALCUTTA	KUALA LUMPUR	MANGALORE	TRIVANDRUM

NATIONAL
INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE:— 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

BONUS TO POLICY HOLDERS.

In the Valuation as at 31st December 1925 a comparison of Assets with Liabilities shows a

Surplus of Rs. 8,40,044

enabling Bonuses to be paid at the following rates in respect of the past four years:—
Rs. 15 per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Whole Life Assurance Policies.
Rs. 10 per Rs. 1000 Sum Assured for Endowment Assurance Policies.
Provision has been made for *Interim Bonuses.*

PRESENT POSITION OF THE COMPANY.

LIFE FUNDS at the end of 1925—Rs. 82,70,393. Premium Income for 1925 Rs. 16,46,080.
Rate of Interest earned on mean Fund of 1925 .. ..Rs. 6-10-6 % net
Rate anticipated in the Valuation calculation .. .. ..Rs. 4- 0-0 % net.
Difference being Interest profit .. .. .. Rs. 2-10-6 % net.

Low Premiums. Prompt Claim Settlements. Undoubted Security.
APPLY TO:—BRANCH SECRETARY, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

THE
INDUSTRIAL and PRUDENTIAL
ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE:—Jehangir Wadia Buildings, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
A FIRST CLASS INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
our SPECIALITY
Prompt Settlement of Claims.
ECONOMIC RATES. EASY CONDITIONS.
WANTED AGENTS EVERYWHERE
For particulars apply to JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co., *Secretaries and Managers.*

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates :—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words : Apply Box No.———Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows :—Box Number——— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED AT ONCE—TEMPORARY CLERKS. Apply to Mr. D. P. SHROFF C/o. The Asian Assurance Co., Ltd., Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
A 27642

WANTED—AGENTS for the SALE of the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." Only those who are prepared to keep security deposit need apply for agency terms to the MANAGER, "Bombay Chronicle," 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
A

WANTED—B.COM. as Secretary for Public Limited Company in Punjab Must possess organising ability. Apply in own handwriting with testimonials, age, nationality, minimum pay acceptable EMPLOYMENT SECURING AGENCY, Ludhiana.
A R3899

SITUATIONS WANTED.

UNDER-GRADUATE intends joining Film Co. as ACTOR or CINEMA BOOKING CLERK. Apply Box No. 1854, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3923

WANTED—PRIVATE TUITIONS upto Matric, especially in English and Mathematics by a Christian Graduate. Please apply Box No. 1855, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3929

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—FLATS at Hughes Road, Chowpatty. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, "Anand Kanan," Chowpatty Road.
C R3932

TO LET—ROOMS, SHOPS and GODOWNS at Dabholkarwada, Kalbadevi Road. Apply to L. S. DABHOLKAR, "Anand Kanan," Chowpatty.
C R3933

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,

"Bombay Chronicle",
Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

SHORTHAND TYPEWRITING CLASSES conducted by Experienced Teacher at CROWN TYPEWRITER CO., Hornby Road, opp. Lloyd's Bank. Join to-day. Moderate Fees.
M R3923

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in June. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE—Two ton NAPIER LORRY in excellent condition. Recently overhauled and painted. Apply giving offer to Box No. 1853, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
JA R3926

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LD

MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA.

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges Rs. 10, Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL."

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

IF YOU WANT to be Strong and Healthy within three months call at MADON'S HEALTH DEPOT, 243, Hornby Road.
T R3930

THE GWALIOR SUN BRAND PORTLAND CEMENT

Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

COMMISSARIAT BUILDING.

Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Tel. 21986

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	Rs. 7-8 0
2nd Insertion ..	Rs 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	Rs. 4-8-0
4th & subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO. LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO., LTD., will be held at the Company's Registered Office 139, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 15th day of November, 1926, at 2 o'clock p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following Resolution as an Extraordinary Resolution:—

That the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business and that it be wound up voluntarily.

In the event of the above Extraordinary Resolution being passed by the Co., the following Resolution will be submitted to the meeting.

That Mr. Bharat K. S. Aiyar of Messrs. K. S. Aiyar and Co., Auditors, be appointed Liquidator for the purpose of winding up the affairs of the Company and distributing the assets, any, of the Company.

By Order of the Board.

N. H. BELGAMVALA,
Managing Director.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE INDIAN NEWSPAPER CO. LTD.

NOTICE

A MEETING of the DEBENTURE HOLDERS of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., will be held on FRIDAY, the 12th November, 1926, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at the "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Medows Street, Fort, to transact the following business:—

(1) To pass a Resolution regarding the prepparation of final accounts.

(2) To sanction the Reconveyance by the Trustees of the Mortgage Premises in consideration of the receipt of the Debentures to be issued against the assets of the Bombay Chronicle Company, Ltd., of the amounts of the same extent as held against the assets of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd

S. D. BHEDWAR,

Receiver for the Trustees of the Debenture holders of the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd.

AUCTION SALE OF TIMBER KANARA.

WILL be held at KODIBAG near Karwar, and Kadra (18½ miles from Kodibag), 22nd November, 1926 and the following days.

KODIBAG.

3,310 tons Teak logs.
31 tons Sissum logs.
159 tons Junglewood logs.
32 tons Teak and Junglewood sawn material.
25 tons Teak slabs and end pieces.

KADRA.

4,427 Teak and 291 Junglewood poles at Kadra.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

J. L. BELL,
Divisional Forest Officer,
Kanara Western Division

Karwar, 10th October, 1926.
27535

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2973 of 1924.

SOONABAI JAMSHEDJI MEHTA and anr. ..... Plaintiff.

Vs.

HARILAL VIJBHOOKHANDAS JADOOSA ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 9th day of April, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directons of the Commissioner of this Hon'ble Court at the premises at Mazagaon on FRIDAY, the 19th day of November, 1926, at the hour of 3-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement and dwelling house situate at Mazagaon, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Sub-District of Bombay, fronting on the East side of the Moozaver Pakhadi Fourth Lane, containing by admeasurement 143 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the East by the Moozaver Pakhadi Fourth Lane, on or towards the West by a public passage, on or towards the North by the house of Posia Devilkur and on or towards the South by the house of Hirabai widow of Phirojshaw Sorabji Mehta, the said premises were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Babaji Appaji Nalowday and are assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 58 and now under Street Nos. 30 to 36 and Ward No. 5460, E Ward and registered by the Collector of Bombay for quit and ground rent under Old Nos. 78, 78 and 80, New Nos. 11410, 11409 and 11413, Old Survey Nos. 2/262, 1/262 and 263 and New Survey Nos. 3375, 3375 and 3375 Cadastral Survey No. 204 of Mazagon Division.

For further particulars and conditons of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. MULLA AND MULLA, Attorneys for the plaintiffs abovenamed at Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 5th day of October, 1926.

(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
27500

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS of the High Court will commence on WEDNESDay, the 17th November, 1926, instead of on Monday, the 15th November, 1926, as previously notified.

SALEBHOY K. BARODAWALLA,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office, High Court,
Bombay, 11th November, 1926.
27641

NOTICE.

WANTED—A DESIGN for a DHARMSHALA. Apply for particulars to the undersigned:

K. A. SHIRPURKAR,
Assistant Engineer,
Nagpur Municipal Committee,

3/11/26.
27638

LEGAL NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION

PROCLAMATION.—BOMBAY TO WIT.—By virtue of a Precept to me directed. I hereby proclaim and give notice, that the FIFTH SESSIONS of 1926 of Oyer and Terminer, and General Gaol Delivery will be holden before the High Court of Judicature at Bombay, at the Court House, on MONDAY, the 15th day of November, 1926, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders and other Felonies, Perjury, Trespasses and other Crimes, Misdemeanors and Offences had, done, or committed within the Town and Island of Bombay, and the Limits thereof, and the Factories subordinate thereto, and also to inquire, hear and determine, in the like manner all Treasons, Murders, Felonies, Forgeries, Perjuries, Crimes, Extortions, Misdemeanors, Offences, Wrongs and Oppressions, had, done or committed by any of His Majesty's British Subjects in any of the Territories which now are subject to or dependent upon the Government of Bombay, or within any of the Dominions of the Native Princes of India in alliance with the said Government.

And also, that at the same time and place will be holden a Session of Admiralty, for the trial of all Treasons, Murders, Piracies, Robberies, Felonies, Misdemeanors, Offences and other Maritime Crimes whatsoever, done or committed on the High Seas and all murders, crimes or offences had, done or committed by any of our native Indian subjects within the dominions and territories of the Shah of Persia to which the provisions of the Persian Order in Council, 1889, are applicable.

And I hereby give notice to all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions, or in any way concerned therein, that they are to attend at the time and place abovementioned, and not to depart without leave of the Court.

And I hereby give notice to all Justices of the Peace, Coroners Escheators and also all Chief Constables and Bailiffs of the Town and Island of Bombay and the limits thereof, that they be then and there in their own persons with their Rolls, Records, Indictments and other Remembrances to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done. Dated this 20th day of October, 1926.

SALEBHOY K. BARODAWALLA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
27553

AUCTION SALES.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

Auctioneers and Commission Agents, 123, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 22736.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT UMARKHADI 2ND ROW.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will under instructions from Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for Bai Shegullabai, widow and Administratrix of the property and credits of Solomon Jacob Awaskar, deceased and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Consent Judge's Order dated the 26th day of March, 1926, made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay under its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 15th day of November, 1926, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) the undermentioned property on the premises.

Particulars:—All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Umarkhadi 2nd Row, outside the Fort and the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 143 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Fazandar under No. 95 bearing New Survey No. 3646, Cadastral Survey No. 1943 of Mandvi Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3491, Street No. 3, and bounded as follows: that is to say on the East by Umarkhadi 2nd Row, on the West by the property of Hajee Ebrahim Bhusari, on the South by property of Nazaralli Devji and Janmahomed Devji, and on the North by Municipal land.

For further particuars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, Attorneys for Bai Shegullabai at their Office No. 121, Esplanade Road, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers

AUCTION SALES.

CRAWFORD & CO.

THE SALE WILL BE HELD AT BOMBAY.

THE AUCTION SALE OF THE INSOLVENT'S RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN THE VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MALAD.

Under instructions from K. M. Taleyarkhan, Esqr., the Ag: Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the estate and effects of Ramcoover Surajmal Marwadi (Insolvent) and with the consent of Equitable Mortgagees Messrs. Shivnarayen Surajmal Nemani in pursuance of the Order of the Insolvency Court dated the 10th day of August, 1926, Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO. will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 15th day of November, 1926, at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at 122, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, the right, title, and interest of the said insolvent and of the said Equitable Mortgagees in the property described below:—

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land surrounded by wire fencing and forming part of a larger piece of land known as "Asraecm Bhat" situate in the village of Malad in Peta Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Tukdi and District Thana, Pet Tukdi Bandra, bearing no Survey Numbers as Malad being a Khoti village the same has not been surveyed and admeasuring 14,918 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—

On the East partly by the boundary line of the Pahad village and partly by the land from the Malad village, on the West by the New Road constructed by and belonging to the Malad Khot, on the North partly by the land belonging to Malad Khot and partly by the New Road constructed by the said Khot and on the South-East by the land belonging to the said Khot and on the South-West by the boundary line of Pahadi village, together with the right to use the Road by means of two accesses from the above plot adjacent to the said newly constructed Road by the Khot in his land to the Western side of the piece herein above described admeasuring about 200 to 230 feet in length from North to South.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Motichand and Devidas, Attorney for the Ag. Official Assignee of Bombay, at their Office at 31, Nanabhai Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

GANDHI & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 p.m. (S. T.)
AUCTION SALE OF A VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT KANDEWADI, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers under instructions from Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mr. Damodar Vinayak Purandare the Mortgagor in pursuance of the power of sale vested in the Mortgagees under an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 20th March 1925 made between the said Mortgagor of the one part and the Mortgagees of the other part, sell by public auction the undermentioned immoveable property on FRIDAY the 12th November 1926 at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of Pension Tax Tenure (since redeemed) together with the messuages tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon situate lying and being at Kandewadi Lane without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 20 New No. 139 Old Survey No. 553 New Survey No. 7741 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 114 of Girgaum Division and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 885 and Street Nos. 16, 18, 20, 22 and admeasuring 255 Square Yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—On or towards the East by the property of Laxman Bapuji on or towards the West partly by the property of Gangubai widow of Ramrao Bhagwantrao and partly by the property of Dias Domingos and on or towards the North by the property of Cashinath Mahadev and on or towards the South by Kandewadi Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Amin and Desai, Attorneys for the Mortgagees at their Office at No. 77, Meadows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

AMUSEMENTS

WARNER BROS.
CLASSIC OF THE SCREEN
PRESENTS
WESLEY BARRY
IN
'THE PRINTER'S DEVIL'
(6 REELS)
A picture with a real story, Fast action, Big moments, Strong Drama, Infectious Comedy
"FELIX ON THE FARM"
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
TIME: 6, 8 & 10 P. M.
PATHE CINEMA ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT 14TH KA. MATIPURA STREET.

Under instructions from Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas, Attorneys for the mortgagee, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will on MONDAY, the 22nd instant sell by Public Auction at 4.30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises on account and risk of the mortgagor Mr. Bhoomaji Oshana Kaypa the following:—

FIRSTLY:—All that piece of quit and ground rent tenure land or ground together with dwelling house standing thereon situate at Kamatipura 14th Street, admeasuring about 121 1/9 squere yards bearing Collector's Old No. 4599 to 4602, New Nos. 11037, Old Survey No. 4132/4135, New Survey No. 6529, Cadastral Survey No. 364, Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality under E. Ward No. 2142 and Street No. 66 and bounded as follows, on the North by Kamatipura 14th Street, on the South by Sweeper's passage, on the West by the property of Umabai widow and on the East by the property of the mortgagor.

SECONDLY:—All that piece of Government land or ground together with dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Kamatipura, 14th Street, admeasuring about 31 square yards bearing Collector's Old No. 4603, New No. 11038, Old Survey No. 4136, New Survey No. 6530, Cadastral Survey No. 363, Byculla Division and assessed by the Municipality under E Ward No. 2141, Street No. 64 and bounded as follows: on the North by Kamatipura 14th Street, on the South by the Sweeper's passage, on the West by the property of the mortgagor and on the East by the property of Bribul Mulkai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas, Attorneys for the mortgagee or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & COY.

IMITATION—

in whatever form is the best proof of the REAL WORTH of the imitated article or service. We have been the pioneers in selling reliable wrist watches at very low prices. See the number that are following us now! But our Prices, our Quality, our Service are still hard to beat!

These Swiss 14 kt. real Gold Wrist Watches of Lever movement 15 jewels for Rs. 25 and 18 kt. for Rs. 30 with beautiful moire strap free!

3 years Guarantee.

Durable, Smart, Reliable.

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Send for Catalogue.

A COMBINATION FOR THE RICH TO BECOME MANLY AND HEALTHY

ANANGA PROBHA YAKUTI

is the best nerve tonic for overworked and used up energy and the quickest stimulant for rejuvenating the old and hopeless impotent. This is the leading tonic of the day. Price Rs. 10 for 30 Pills.

ANANGA PROBHA OIL.

An external liniment of the highest efficacy to bring about rapid and lasting sensation in the most hopeless impotent. Rs. 15 for a Tola.

Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshabji,
(177 B), Harrison Road, Calcutta.

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BANDRA MUNICIPALITY.

DELEGATION OF POWES TO COMMISSIONER.

(From Our. Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Nov. 11.

Owing to the vigorous activities of some Councillors on the election day, the attendance at the Municipal meeting was poor yesterday evening. The agenda was interesting and lively debates were interspersed.

The first item on the table was the question of the delegation of powers from the Government to the Commissioner. As it did not lie with the Municipality to confer or contract these powers, and as these were held directly in Government hands, it seemed immaterial and useless for the Municipality to determine what powers should be delegated to the Commissioner.

The travelling allowance to the President and Vice-President, on the occasion of their attendance as delegates at the Local Boards Conference, evoked much discussion. The point raised was the absence of any specific clause in the District Municipal Act providing for allowances to be paid out of Municipal funds. Finally, however, the allowances was sanctioned.

The Board then sanctioned the use of 5,000 "brass" of earth to be used by Government for the filling of the Supari Talao in the Chapel Road Scheme incorporating the St. Sebastion's Colony. Government were asked to reserve the reclaimed area solely for recreation purposes.

A letter from the Local Board Conference requesting the opinion on certain points pertaining to the Municipal Staff and employees as also the tenure of the Presidentship was considered.

A letter from Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co., the suppliers of electricity for Bandra, asking the Municipality to delete certain clauses in the agreement was discussed and it was considered in the interests of the public that the clauses be retained. By the deletion of the clauses, the petty trader e.g., the flour mills, would suffer as the basis of charges for electricity would be effected by those clauses.

MUSLIM GIRL'S SCHOOL LUCKNOW

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am glad to inform the public through your paper that under the able supervisions of the Misses Saifuddeen Khan (the principals of the High School and (Kindergarten) the Muslim girls' School in Lucknow has been reorganised and is running on a splendid basis and several scholarships are available for girls. I earnestly hope that the Muslim community will take advantage of them.

The course of instruction affords facilities for cultural training and to turn out capable Muslim women capable of managing their homes and children. Domestic and religious training are specially given. For further information please apply sharp to me. All facilities will be given to bestow scholarships, to all who can take.—Yours etc.,

ATIYA BEGUM.

Muslim Girls' School,
Lucknow, Nov. 9.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Nov. 11, 1926.

Rao Saheb Janubhai Bhailal Desai to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Mahi Kantha.

Mr. R. G. Gordon, I.C.S., is appointed to be on special duty for a period of four and a half months (1) for revising the proposals for the second revision settlement of the Thasra, Anand, Borsad, Nadiad and Kapadwanj Talukas of the Kaira District, (2) for making a supplementary investigation into the figures of sales and rents in the revised settlement proposals of the Viramgaum Taluka of the Ahmedabad District.

Mr. J. A. Sayad, Assistant Deputy Educational Inspector, Ahmedabad, to officiate as Deputy Educational Inspector, Kaira.

An extension of service to Mr. Kaikhosru Sorabji Framji, Chief Engineer and Joint Secretary to Government, is granted up to the 15th December 1926.

Mr. A. B. Timms, Executive Engineer, Dharwar Division, is granted leave on average pay for eight months combined with leave on half average pay for four months with effect from the 23rd November, 1926 or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. Timms is also allowed to retain a lien on his present post for the first four months of his leave on average pay as sanctioned above.

With effect from 29th August, 1926, vice Mr. J. R. Martin, C.I.E., I.C.S., appointed as Secretary to Government, Political Department.—Mr. O. H. B. Starte, I.C.S., to be Collector and to remain seconded: and Mr. N. H. Hey, to be Collector, vice Mr O. H. B. Starte, I.C.S., seconded

Hr. K. B. Naik to be Divisional Superintendent of Agriculture, Northern Division, vice Mr. G. N. Desai, deceased.

Mr. M. S. Shah, Assistant Lecturer in Chemistry, Gujarat College, Ahmedabad, has been granted by the High Commissioner for India an extension of leave for seven months and twenty-two days without pay.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confirm Mr. M. R. Dhadpale as Inspector of Steam Boilers and Smoke Nuisances with effect from the 9th October, 1926.

Mr. V. B. Gupte, L.M. & S., B.M.S., is appointed to act as Civil Surgeon, Dharwar, with attached duties, vice Lieutenant-Colonel A. F. W. King, I.M.S., pending further orders.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. H. Melhuish, Officiating Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay, is granted leave on half average pay for one year with effect from the 12th February 1927 or the subsequent date of relief.

Dr. J. D. Munsiff, Assistant Director of Public Health Western Registration District, Nasik, to act as Director of Public Health for the Government of Bombay from the date on which Lieutenant-Colonel Melhuish, D.S.O., I.M.S., proceeds on leave, pending further orders.

KACHHA KHAMDI CASE.

"AMERICAN FUTURES" EXPLAINED.

Mr. Dadiba Edulji Mehta, Secretary of the East India Coton Association, was a prosecution witness examined before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, the Third Presidency Magistrate, in what is known as the "kachha khandi case", which came up for hearing on Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Mehta explained at length the various forms of transactions that were being carried on in Bombay in cotton. The term "American Futures", he said, meant the prices of American cotton cabled from New York framing the opening and closing rates of the market. He knew of several ways in which business was carried on in American Futures. The first was known as "kachha Americans" which was the purchase or sale of American Futures. Tis system was stopped in 1919. Before that date the dealings used to commence on a Saturday and to go on until the next Saturday when the business was cut off automatically on the basis of the latest closing rates cabled. No delivery would be given or taken nor even contemplated. When this business was stopped in 1919 owing to delay on the receipt of cables, the business was transferred to dealings in prices of Broach cotton ruling in Bombay. This was known as "kachha khandi". Here also delivery was not given or taken. There was yet another form known as "Pacca" which contemplated delivery. In "kachha" there was a contract in rates as there was now for commodity. Another difference between "kachha" and "Pacca" was that "Pacca" could be carried forward and "kachha" could not be.

Another form of American Futures re sorted to by spectators was a sort of fainble on the rise or fall of the price of American cotton at New York, which was determined day by day. Telegrams were received at 2 a.m. and business closed for the day. This was known as "Teji Mandi" of American Futures.

Witness then explained the various entries in th Books of the accused. The case is proceeding.

Mr. Frank Oliviera instructed by Messrs. Kirke, Smith and R. P. Thanawalla appeared for the prosecution and Messrs. Sorab Kapadia and Chatrapati conducted the defence.

RECAPITULATION.

It will be recalled in connection with this case that the premises of the Shri Mahajan Association of "Satta Gully" were the scene of a police raid a few months back resulting in the arrest of about 150 persons. Thavermal Rupchand was one of the accused who stood charged under the Gambling Act. His case is being heard as a test case.

BUS COLLIDES WITH TRAM-CAR.

DRIVER OF BUS CONVICTED.

An interesting case of a tram driver charging a Bus driver with rash and negligent driving and disregarding police signal was heard before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, on Thursday afternoon. Mr. R. P. Thanawalla conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Vieaji appeared for the defence.

The prosecution story was that at about 3-30 p.m. on the 7th instant a tram car driven by Pir Bux Sheikh Suban was proceeding along Cruikshank Road towards the Museum. When it arrived near the Statue the Police Constable on duty signalled the tram car to proceed further, while he at the same time stopped the traffic towards Crawford Market. The accused Yakub Khan Gulab Khan was at that time driving a motor bus which was near the Gaiety Theatre, and he, it is alleged, disregarding the police signal drove the bus towards the Crawford Market and passed on the wrong side of the Police Constable. He gave no warning and collided with the complainant's tram car. The bus was severly shaken and certain passengers in the bus, including the accused were slightly injured.

The accused, however, pleaded guilty, and was fined Rs. 25.

EXCISE OFFICERS ACTIVE.

TWO GOOD HAULS.

The Excise Department have been whipped into a welcome state of activity which has been long overdue. Close upon the raid at Sankh Street last Sunday in the course of which, Inspector Udwadia secured a big haul of cocaine, another quantity of white stuff consisting of 14½ ozs. of cocaine priced at Rs. 2,500 has been cornered last Monday by Inspector Hudson in the course of a search at Mazagon in the house of a Chinaman Chin Fu. Acting on further information received, Mr. Hudson searched some parcel bags at the Colaba Railway Station and secured 25 lbs. of opium valued at over Rs. 2,000. The parcel was consigned to one Abdul Ali at Nall Bazar, who together with another has been arrested. All the accused in the above cases have been remanded by the third and fourth Presidency Magistrates and enlarged on substantial bail.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 11.

Ambassador, William, Calcutta.
Algic, Ruca, Calcutta.
Riverway, Jones, Calcutta.
Riverway, Jones, Calcutta.
Chakla, Betagh, Karachi.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 12.

Samba Maru, Hedashima, Kobe.
Varela, Halls, Busreh.
Elysia, Duncan, Marmagoa.

LOADING.

Nov. 11.

Steamer Drachenfels for Karachi.

S.S. Ambassador:—The steamer Ambassador, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Algic.—The Volkert Bros. steamer Algic arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S.S. Chakla:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer from Karachi with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Riverway:—The Andrew Yuel Co.'s steamer Riverway arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Samba Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Samba Maru, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe with a general cargo.

S.S. Varela:—The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Varela will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

S.S. Elysia:—The Anchor Line steamer Elysia, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Marmagoa with same bottom cargo.

EXPORT.

Nov. 11.

S.S. Elasia for Liverpool:—20 bags cotton yarn, W. H. Brady and Co, Ld.

For Glasgow:—1905 cwt linseed oil cake, S. Joharmall.

For Manchester:—3 tons iron scraps, D. Stratton and Co.

S.S. Algic for Philadelphia.—564 bags wool, Shamji Mal.

For New York:—61 bags, 12 bundles woolen carpets, Cox and Kings Shipping Agency Ld. 1 package embooideld rugs, 1 package cotton rugs, 1 package numdhas, Thos. Cook and Son Ld; 1 package woolen carpets, 1 cwt brassware, Thos. Cook and Son Ld; 1 package woolen carpets, 1½ cwt brassware, Thos. Cook and Son Ld; 100 cwts dill seed, M Thadant and Co; 6 bags lamb skins, Cox and Kings Shipping Agency Ld; 2660 cwt castor seed, Ralli Bros; 100 bags cotton fly, Textile Waste and Co.

S.S. Hoogkerk for Antwerp.—75 bags hemp, Rayenia Bros; 25 bags cottonfly, C Peraj and Co.

For Ghent:—110 bags raw cotton, The Patel Cotton Co, Ld.

For Hamburg:—18 bags raw cotton, N Rajaram and Co; 750 cwt Kurdiseed oil cake, N V Velmahomed; 1050 cwt ground nut oil cake, S Bannester and Co, Ld.

S.S. Wildenfels for Hamburg:—2350 cwt ground nut oil cakes, S Joharmal; 55 bags cottonfly, K Visram and Co.

For Antwerp:—1610 cwt myrabollams, G Jivanlal and Co.

Retterdam:—2000 cwt ground nut oil cake, Moosabhoy and Co.

For Orders:—153 bags raw cotton, Ralli Bros.

S.S. Ranchi for London:—8 cases cotton prints, 7 bags woolen carpets, Cox and Kings Shipping Agency Ld; 42 bundles lamb skins, Grindlay Co, Ld; 3 casks lizard skins, Cox and Kings Shipping Agency Ld.; 1 package Indian carpets, M M and Co.

S.S. City of Paris for Liverpool.—2000 cwt ground nuts, Volkart Bros.

For Dunkirk.—2000 cwt ground nuts, 1000 castor seeds, 4000 linseeds, Ralli Bros.

S.S. Tamba Maru for Kobe:—100 bags raw cotton, S Purshottam; 25 bags raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co, Ld; 4 bundles bees wax, E Virji and Co.

For Shanghai:—22 bags raw cotton, Japan Cotton Trading Co, Ld; 11 bags raw cotton, T M Kaisha Ld.

S.S. Honolulu Maru for Moji:—200 tons scrap rail, M B Kaisha Ld.

IMPORT.

Nov. 11

S.S. Selvio Pellico, from Trieste, Agents, L. Tristino.

From Trieste:—48 flasks quick silver, 26 bags packing paper, 619 bags paper, 19 bags bolts and nuts, 1654 reels, 300 coils, iron wire; 14 cases bentwood chairs and furniture, 50 barrels punic stone, 10 cases enamel bowls, 10 cases E'ware, 12 cases soap, 10 cases cotton and woollen goods, 19 cases rubber shoes, 59 cases iron chains, 27 cases Leonianware, 12 cases Arabic wrotings, 39 cases enamelware, 15 cases nickel silver, 45 cases buttons, 40 cases silver coins, 191 cases hollow glass, 47 cases lamps and lamp parts, 2 cases, 25 bundles H lanterns, 5 cases glass corals, 100 drums calcium carbide, 40 casks acetate of lead, 41 bags box boards, 1313 bags Singer, 7177 packages steel hoops, 1425 cases glass bangles.

From Venice:—13 cases cotton piecegoods, 12 cases cotton blankets, 9 cases cotton carpets.

From Fieme:—4163 packages deal wood rough wards.

From Patrassi:—450 cases currents.

From Calamate:—1100 cases figs, 1140 cases currents.

From Port Said.—1 bag rugs.

From Aden.—3 bundles old zinc, 13 bags sheep skins, 12 bags goat skins, 50 bags cowries, 5 bags coffa.

S.S. Shwedagon from Rangoon, Agents, The Indo-Burma Petroleum Co, Ld.

From Rangoon:—1500 bags empty drums, 518639 gallons No. 1 oil in bulk, 219108 gallons No. 2 oil bulk, 891539 gallons petrol, 8000 tins petrol tins, 12 tins brass caps, 300 bags paraffin wax, 15830 cases candles.

S.S. Manora from Karachi, Agents, M M and Co.

From London Karachi.—7 packages zinc plates, 3 cases whisky, 2 cases gripe water, 4 casks borns, 1 keg, 1 case paint, 1 cases soap.

S.S. Varsova from Busrah, Agents, M M and Co.

From Busrah:—1 bundle gold pieces, 1 bundle gold bars, 1440 baskets wet dates, 1242 bags dry dates, 88 bags galls, 7 nos. empty cylinders, 763 baskets or bundles skin dates, 160 bags mash, 10 bags blue flowers, 6 bags L skins, 16 cases dates.

From Bushire:—121 bags A Kernals, 10 bundles skins,

S.S. Bandra from Busrah, Agents, M M and Co.

From Busrah:—131 baskets wet dates.

From Mohomerah:—53 nos. empty cylinders, 585 bundles wets dates, 125 bundles dry dates.

From Gwadir.—17 bundles siffi mats, 104 bundles dry fish, 44 bundles salted fish.

From Bushire:—117 bags gum, 14 bags Al. kernals, 19 bags C seeds, 83 bags attari, 4 bundles carpets, 130 jottas wet dates.

From Dubai:—17 tins pearls, 13 cases salted fish.

From B'Abbas:—1 bundle specie, 221 bags raisin, 165 jottas, 8 bundles, Assafietida, 35 bags gum, 34 bundles R buds, 56 bags ddy dates, 10 bags fig.

From Muscat:—3069 bags dry dates, 342 sardins, 955 boxes wet dates, 250 cts pomegranets, 4 bundles specie.

From Chaibai:—12 bundles kapats.

THE WEATHER

SIMLA, November 11.

The northern portion of the western disturbance is passing eastwards through Kashmir and its southern portion through Rajputana. Conditions are suspicious and the weather is squally in the neighbourhood of Diamond Island.

Rainfall has been local in Lower Burma, Hyderabad North and a few falls have occurred in Upper Burma, Kashmir, North-East Baluchistan, the Bombay Deccan and Madras South-east.

The chief amounts are: Diamond Island one inch; Yamethin three quarters of an inch Ahmednagar one and a half inches and Negapatam half an inch.

Forecast: No large change.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 11th November 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.894 inches (.045 below normal.)
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) .96 " (.041 below normal)
Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.015
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 78.4 degree
" (wet bulb) " 71.4 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 89.3 degrees (.6 above normal
Minimum temperature during 24 hour 76.2 degrees (1.7 above normal.
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 82 per cent
" " at 4 .m. (previous day) 68"
Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N E
Velocity " " 5 mile per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 93 miles
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 13 miles per hour.
Extent of cloud at 8 p.m. (the whole sky cloudy = 0)

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Thursday, the 11th November 1926 giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are in general moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess in the extreme north of the province and in defect is the central parts. Maximum temperature was appreciably below normal while the minimum was markedly above normal over most of the area.

The United Provinces.—Skies are mostly clear and the air is generally drier than usual. Night temperature was considerably below normal in the central parts and moderately so elsewhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are heavily clouded over the northern parts of Rajputana and clear or lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is locally in excess in Sind and west Rajputana and in defect in east Rajputana. Maximum temperature was below normal in lower Sind; the minimum on the other hand was higher than usual in north east Rajputana and lower in southwest Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is in excess in Cutch and in defect in north Gujarat and east Kathiawar. Night temperature was above normal at Surat and Indore and below normal at Bhuj and Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are in general clear or lightly clouded and moisture in the air is almost as usual. Temperature was nearly normal except at Jubbulpore, where the minimum alone was lower than usual.

The Konkan.—Skies are generally clear and humidity is normal. Minimum temperature was locally in slight excess. The highest temperature recorded at Bombay was 89.3 degrees and the lowest 76.2 degrees both being 2 degrees above normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar reports 1.28" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The air is more humid than usual in the north Bombay Deccan and the adjacent parts of Hyderabad. Maximum temperature was above normal at Belgaum and below normal at Ahmednagar and Aurangabad; the minimum was above normal in the west of the division.

General Remarks.—The northeast monsoon remains weak. A few falls have occured in southeast Madras and the Bombay Deccan, Negapatam reporting 0.43" of rain and Ahmednagar 1.28". The western depression is feeble and is now over the Punjab.

Forecast.—A few falls in the Punjab Hills and no large change elsewhere.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, November 11.

To-day the Bombay Stock Exchange opened steady prices showing improvement about R2 to 5 and improved further on short covering and mill shares closed firm. To-day's rise can be taken as a natural reaction and the undertone of the market was rather unwholesome. Dyeings opened at an advance of R10 and improved further higher rate being R862|65 and closed a little lower on profit-taking. Centuries improved R71 our previous close and ruled firm. Fazals had also registered a rise of R10. Nagpurs were steady at a rise of R7. Pearl tried to attain higher level but eased off closed unchanged.

Bombay Burma opened strong at R530 and improved to R550 on the announcement of the dividend of R10. There was heavy short covering and it is likely that Bulls may unload at higher level.

Tata Hydros showed a good profit in the quarter ending September showing net profit of R6,66,831. This information caused a sharp rise of R25 and closed firm.

Tramways kept steady.

Tata Deferred and Ordinary ruled steady on speculative buying but on an advancing market there is likelihood of the support being withdrawn.

Bank Shares, Imperials at R1,505, Centrals at R288 and India Bank at R74 ruled steady.

The general outlook for mill shares is not bright at the moment and it is likely that conservative sales effected in strong markets may prove profitable.

LOCAL BANKS	Paid up	Last Quotation	Rs.	Divid.	Rs.	a.
Bank of India	..	..	50	2½	74	4
Baroda	..	..	50	4	86	8
Central Co-operative			50	7½	67	
Central	..	..	25	1½	28	6
Eastern	..	..	£ 5	9 p.a.	83	
Imperial	..	..	500	40	1502	8
Imperial Contributory			*125	10	376	4
Union	..	..	5	0 4 0	3	14
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE						
Bundi	..	..	10	..	19	
Central India Mining			10	4½Y	26	12
Indian Cement O.	..		350	..	103	12
Katni Cement O.	..		100	..	101	4
Katni Cement D.	..		40	..	300	
Punjab Cement O.	..		10	..	5	12
Shivrajpur	..	..	10	8Y	46	12
RAILWAY COMPANIES.						
Ahmedabad Prantej	..		500	11 p.a.	920	
Amritsar Pattis	..		100	10 p.a.	147	
Central Provi ce	..		100	7½ p.a.	112	
Dhond Baramati	..		100	6 p.a.	100	
Guzerat	..	..	100	5 p.a.	92	
Hoshiarpur Doab	..		100	5 p.a.	99	
Larkana	..	..	100	5 p.a.	79	
Mandra Bhon	..		90	5 p.a.	81	
Pachora Jammer	..		100	5 p.a	87	
Sara Sirajgunj	..		100	5 p.a.	99	
Sialkot Narowal	..		100	5 p.a.	106	
Sind Light	..	..	100	12 p.a.	152	8
Tapti Valley	..	..	500	8 p.a.	690	
Upper Sind Light	..		100	4 p.a	78	
STEAMER COMPANIES.						
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	..	..	250	..	165	
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	..	..	250	..	235	
Scindia Steam	..		15—0—		11	8
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.						
Ahmedabad Electricity			100	5 p.a.	77	8
Andhra Valley O.	..		1,000	..	715	
Andhra Valley P.	..		1,000	..	1015	2
Bombay Tramways O.			50	4-8	128	1
Bombay Tramways P.			50	3-8	64	
Karachi Electricity	..		100	6	92	
Surat Electricity	..		100	..	67	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.			1,000	30	1036	4
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.			1,000	7 p.a.	970	
Tata Power O.	..		1,000	..	583	
Tata Power P.	..		1,000	..	785	
PRESS COMPANIES						
Barsi Press					435	
Akbari	..	..	500	..	250	
Fort	..	..	475	..	339	
Harvey & Sabapathy.			500	20-35	1025	
Indian Cotton	..	..	126	20	215	
Manmad Manufacturing			250	..	230	
New Berar	..	..	500	80	880	
New East India	..		1,000	..	975	
New Mofussil P.	..		400	40	600	
New Prince of Wales	..		500	61	650	
Volkart U.F.	..	..	500	40	550	
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES						
Alcock Ashdown	..		100	..	220	
Madras United	..		250	15	515	
Maneckjee Petit	..		1,000	30	1830	
Mathradas	..	..	100	..	110	
Meyer Sassoon	..		100	..	82	8
Morarjee Goculdas	..		1,000	..	2250	
Model Mills, Nagpur	..		250	..	127	8
Mysore	..	..	50	4	115	
New City of Bombay.			100	10	130	
New Great Eastern	..		300	nil	286	4
Osmanshahi (100)	..		75	..	70	
Pearl	..	..	250	12	497	8
Phoenix	..	..	100	10	367	8
Premier	..	..	100	..	32	8
Sassoon Cotton	..		100	..	22	
Sassoon Silk	..	..	500	..	540	
Sholapur	..	..	1,000	450	8200	
Simplex	..	..	250	..	125	
Sir Shapurji Broacha			100	..	32	8
Standard	..	..	500	40	1450	
Swadeshi	..	..	100	18	476	4
Swan	..	..	100	..	145	
Tata Mill O. 17	..		500	..	121	4
Vishnu Cotton O.	..		500	90	2225	
Vishnu P.	..	..	500	35	680	
Belapur Co Ltd.	..		76	..	18	
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	..	..	125	7-8	545	
B. Burma T. Corporation New	..	..	00	3	147	8
Burma Corporation	..		10	0-6	10	8
Bombay Uganda	..		80	4-12	50	
British Burma Petroleum	..	..	Sh.	8	0-6-0	5	10
Indo-Burma Petroleum			100	..	195	
Jost Engineering	..		100	10	112	8
Mckenzie	..	..	100	30	375	
New Union Flour Mills			100	..	30	
Port Canning	..	..	1,000	50	635	
Sardar Carbonic Gas.			100	..	90	
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	..		150	6 p.c.y	140	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	..		100	..	75	
Tata Iron Defd.	..		30	..	208	12
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	..	..	75	..	61	8
Thacker	..	..	50	..	110	
Telephone	..	..	50	nil	33	
INSURANCE COMPANIES.						
Empire of India	..		50	22-8	710	
Industrial & Prudential			6	5½ p.c.	5	
Jupiter	..	..	15	..	5	12
New India	..	..	25	1y	21	xo.
Oriental Life	..	..	100	30 p.c	1100	
Vulcan	..	..	10	0-6-0	4	1
MILLS.						
Ahmedabad Advance			100	10	400	
Alliance	..	..	100	..	35	
Apollo	..	..	50	..	6	8
Assur Viriee	..	..	100	..	4	
Berar Manfg.	..	..	200	30	240	
Bombay Cotton O.	..		500	15	327	
Bombay Cotton P.	..		10	5 p.c.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.			250	25	862	8
Bombay Industrial	..		100	..	7	
Bombay Woollen	..		100	..	70	
Bradbury	..	..	250	nil	290	
Bradbury P	..	..	250	7 p.c.	170	
Broach Fine Counts	..		250	..	85	
Century	..	..	100	20y	367-8	
Central India O.	..		100	16	518-12	
Central India P.	..		500	5 p.c.	445	
Ceylon	..	..	100	..	45	
Colaba Land & Mill.			100	..	126-1	
Coorla	..	..	100	..	125	
Crescent	..	..	100	4	107	8
Currimbhoy	..	..	250	..	300	
David	..	..	500	..	300	
Dawn	..	..	250	40	650	
E D. Sassoon United O			7/8	..	0	15.6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney			250	nil	210	
Edward Sassoon	..		200	nil	130	
Elphinstone O.	..		100	..	24	
Emperor Edward	..		500	..	225	
Fazulbhoy	..	..	250	25	8628	
Finlay	..	..	100	nil	125	
Framjee Petit	..		1,000	..	610	
Globe	..	..	100	..	30	
Gokak	..	..	100	5	105	
Indoostan	..	..	1,000	125	1600	
Indian Bl aching, etc.			100	6	175	
Indian Manufacturing			1,000	751	1035	8
Indore-Malwa United			100	18-12	340	
Jamshed O.	..	..	250	..	70	
Khatau Makanjee	..		All		93	
Kilachand	..	..	25	..		
Kohinoor	..	..	500	..	1125	
Lakshmi Cotton	..		4,000	150	5675	
Madhora Swindia	..		100	..	19	
Madhowji Dharamsi	..		100	..	110	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

	Bombay, November 11			
Ahmedabad	..	..	..	400
Bombay Cotton	..	..	..	300
Bombay Dyeing	867-8	862-8	857-8	858-12
Century	366-4	367-8	363-12	367.8
Central India	515	518-12	515	518-12
Colaba Land	..			126-4
Crescent	..	..	..	167-8
Edward Sassoon	..	..	..	120
Fazulbhoy	860	868	12 860	62-8
Finlay	..	..	..	125
Globe	..	..	..	25
Gokak	..	..	..	105
Indian Bleaching	..	..	..	172-8
Indore Malwa	..			340
Kohinoor	..	..	..	1145
Madhowjee	..			110
Mathuradas	..	..		116
Meyer Sassoon	..	..	..	85
Mysore	..	..	..	108-12
New Great				216-4
Pearl	..	501-1,4	502 8	497-8 497.8
Pabany	..	..		210
Phoenix	..	..	..	367 8
Simplex	..	..	..	125
Swadeshi				475
Swan Mills	..	..	..	145
Tata Mill	..	..	..	121 4
MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock	..	..		220
Bombay Steam	..	..		167-8
Bundi Cement	..	..	..	19
Central India Mining	..	..	..	26.12
Indian Cement	..	..		103 12
Katni Cement Ord.	..			100
Shivarajpur	..	..	..	46-12
Tram Co. Ord.				128-12
Tata Hydro	1030	1013-12	1030	1038-4
Tata Iron & Steel Ord	59-12	61-8	59-12	61-3
Tata Iron & Steel Def	1-8-12	210	196 4	207-8
Govt. paper 3/8 per cent	..			77 3-8
Govt. paper 5 per cent	..			103-2

AGRICULTURAL OUTLOOK

No rain during week except at two places in Kanara. Rainfall is required in parts of Surat, Deccan, Karnatak, Sawantwadi and Kolhapur. Standing crops were slightly damaged by rats in Karachi, by locusts, insects and floods in Hyderabad, by locusts in Thar Parkar, Bhor and Kurundwad, by insects in Nawabshah and by grasshoppers in Satara, they were withering in parts of Ahmednagar, Nasik, Poona and Kolhapur and Southern Maratha Country States and were generally in good condition elsewhere. Sowing of rabi commenced at some places. Supply of water for drinking was generally adequate. Water for irrigation was sufficient except in parts of Poona. Supply of fodder was adequate. Agricultural stock was generally in good condition. Prices of food-grains had a tendency to fall. Quantities purchasable per rupee were as follows:—

	Percentage below normal.
Sind	25 to 53
Gujarat	18 to 47
Konkan	27 to 44
Deccan	28 to 57
Karnatak	12 to 32

SIR A. MARTEN AT H. N. HOSPITAL.

A Correspondent writes:—

Diwali was celebrated at Sir Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas Hospital. The buildings and the wards were artistically decorated and illumined. Patients were treated to Cinema shows fire works, fruits, and flowers etc.

Sir Amberson Marten, the Chief Justice of the Bombay High Court, visited the Hospital on the Hindu New Year's Day. He was much impressed and remarked that the patients must be considered lucky in being in such surroundings where as far as one could see everything that human skill and sympathy could provide for them was at their disposal. Sir Amberson was pleased to give a generous donation to the funds of the Hospital."

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

AMERICANS:—FEATURELESS MARKET.

LOCAL:—RAINS REPORTED BERAR—FIRM.

Private Cables:

New York May highest 12|91 (2.23) lowest 12.85 (at the opening).

The Weekly weather report is generally favourable; harvesting and picking is progressing satisfactorily. Much cotton still to be picked in the North and North-West. New York speculation dead but spinners buying freely.

AMERICANS.

Bombay, November 11.

New York futures opened at 6 to 7 points decline but gradually kept on improving to the extent of 5 to 6 points for January and May position. Towards the close lost the improvement witnessed in the course of the day and the market finally closed easy at 2 to 7 points decline.

The weekly weather report issued by the Weather Bureau of the Washington Department of Agriculture states that generally favourable weather in the cotton belt made better conditions for harvesting and picking.

At present American cotton markets are very narrow, as the hedge and speculative selling is well absorbed at current prices by trade demand and investment buying. There is no new feature in the situation calling for attention except that three hundred thousand bales of cotton have been withdrawn in Georgia.

LOCAL MARKET.

Bombay, November 11.

Local forward market opened at R2 lower, but soon assumed a recovering tendency. Reports of rains in Berar were received and there was heavy short covering in Oomra contracts which showed a great deal of improvement in prices. This improvement has considerably narrowed the difference between Broach and Oomra. Arrivals being late in Berar, there is more enquiry to fulfil early commitments and quotation for delivery contracts show a premium of R5 to 15 for different growths. The Marwari sessions closed firm as under:

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closed
Broach Apl-May	249/8	251/4	249/8	251/4
Oomra Dec-Jan	239	239/8	239	239
Oomra May	235	235/8	235	235
Bengal Dec-Jan	205	205½	205	205/8
Bengal March	204	204/8	204	204/8

SEWRI.

Bombay, November 11.

Liverpool opened unchanged. Japanese sampin market closed to-day at Yen 70 to 1.70. At Sewri the forward market opened steady on better Liverpool and with some offices buying closed at the top of the day as under:

	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Closed.
Broach Apl-May	247	249	247	249
Oomra Dec-Jan.	236/8	239	236/8	239
Oomra March	234/8	235	234/8	235
Bengal Dec-Jan	206	207	206	206½
Bengal March	204	204/8	204	204

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, November 8, 1926.

In full-pressed Bales.	2 Days	Since 1st. September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	13	1,810	17,168
Central India	..	6,301	12,080
Barsi and Nagar	210	785	2,590
Hyderabad-Gaorani	..	110	308
Berar	7	1,741	6,628
Central Provinces	..	616	2,146
Total Oomras	230	11,363	40,920
Dholera	4	2,737	11,915
N.W. Provinces	198	3,126	25,52
Rajputana	..	5 493	3,017
Sind-Punjab	167	3,110	12,541
Broach	..	77	2
Coompta & Dharwar	..	5,599	11,479
Westerns-Northerns	..	6,861	5,265
Cocoanada	..	202	1,471
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	..	4,277	6,341
Persian	..	1,879	1,041
American	658	21,489	138
Egyptian and African	159	14,649	21,247
Comilla, Burma & other sorts	..	..	10
Total	1,116	80,862	1,40,916

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales.	1st. Sept. to 4th. Nov. 2 Days	This year	Last year
Europe	391	41,243	64,346
Japan & China	500	14,203	49,078
Coast Ports	..	2,682	3,794
Up-country by Rail.	..	20,680	1 193
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		8114	8,745
Total	891	86,922	1,27,161

RECEIPT PRODUCTS.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

Receipts of various growths of cotton into Bombay up to noon on Wednesday the 10th November 1926:—

	cwts.
Wheat	12,226
Linseed	7,486
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	22
Gingellyseeds	8,732
Groundnuts	19,771
Castorseed	6,649
Rice	11,537
Myrabollams	781
Cottonseed	847
Mowraseed	1,218
Gram	4,538
Joowar	200
Bajree	4,347
	tons.
Coal	5,708

OLD CROP.

Bombay Nov. 11.

Broach M G Fine	275/285
Bengal M G F G	205/215
Khandeish	180/220
Akola/Khamgaon	215/240
Nagpur	235/270
Jalna/Aurangabad	190/220
Sanavad/Khandwa	210/230
Punjab/American	290/305
Aconi	200/235
Bijapur	200/235
Bagalkot	225/245
Coompta	280/300
Tirupur	285/315

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Nov. 10.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	73,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	22,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	23,000

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 10.

December	12.28—.06
January	12.39—.06
March	12.62—.08
May	12.85—.07
July	13.07—.08
Middling Spot	12.70—.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 10.

January	12.45 —.01
March	12.61 —.02
Middling Spot	12.43 unchgd.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 10

To-day's closing

November	6.66—.06
December	6.68—.06
January	6.74—.06
February	6.76—.06
March	6.82—.05
April	6.84—.05
May	6.91—.05
June	6.94—.04
July	7.01—.04
August	7.04—.04
September	7.06—.04
October	7.03—.06
November	7.08—.08
Middling Spot	6.86—.09

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 10

To-day's closing

November	13.31
December	13.14
January	12.99
February	12.97
March	12.94
April	12.92
May	12.90
June	12.88
July	12.86
August	12.84
September	12.94
October	13.09
November	13.11
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	14.80

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 10

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Sales on Speculation	300
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

NEW YORK 10-55 A.M.:—
(As known in Liverpool at closing time)

January	12.39—.14
March	12.64—.12
May	12.88—.12

NEW YORK NOON CALL:—

January	12.40—.08
March	12.63—.08
May	12.87—.08

NEW ORLEANS 10.45 A.M.:—

January	12.42—.16
March	12.59—.15

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 10.

Scinde Good	4.75 unchgd.
Scinde Fully Good	5.05 unchgd.
Scinde Fine	5.35 unchgd.
Bengal Good	4.85 unchgd.
Bengal Fully Good	5.15 unchgd.
Bengal Fine	5.45 unchgd.
Oomra Good	5.60 unchgd.
Oomra Fully Good	5.90 unchgd.
Oomra Fine	6.20 unchgd.
Broach Good	5.35 unchgd.
Broach Fully Good	5.85 unchgd.
Broach Fine	6.25 unchgd.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.

Demand Bills .. 484.31

LONDON METALS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Copper, English Best Selected	£63-3|4
„ Braziers,	£73-1 2
Yellow Metal,	£68
Spelter, Hard,	£29-3|4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 Gauge,	£17-5|8
Tin Block,	£309-3|4

WHEAT—LONDON MARKTT.

London, November 10.

Barletta Russo, per 62½ lb.:—
Shipment Sellers Jan/Feb. 55/.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 62½ lb.:—
Shipment Sellers Jan/Feb. 55/6.
Market: Very quiet.
Wheat, Australian:—
Shipment Sellers Jan/Feb. 58/3.
Market Very quiet:—
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—
Shipment Sellers Nov/Dec. 59/6.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi:—
Shipment Liverpool Sellers 58/9.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, November 10.

Cottonseed, Bombay:—
Shipment paid Nov/Dec. £15-0-0.
Castorseed, Bombay:—
Shipment paid Nov/Dec. £16-0-0.
Rapeseed, Ferozpore, Real Bold, ton:—
Shipment nominal Nov/Dec. £17-7/8.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton:—
Shipment paid and value Nov/Dec. £19-1/4.
Shipment paid Nov/Dec. £19-1/4.
Shipment quoted Dec/Jan. £18-1/2.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

Nesw York, November 10.

To-day's price.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7, quality), spot 16-9/16.

LINSEED.

London, November 10.

To-day's price.

Linseed, La Plata, c. i. f., ton:—
Shipment Offered Nov./Dec. £15-11/16.
Linseed, La Plata c.i.f., ton, New Crop:—
Shipment hull paid Jan/Feb. £14-13/16.
Market: Quite.
Linseed, Bombay, ton:—
Shipment nominal Nov/Dec. £18-3/8.

LINSEED.

London, November 10.

To-day's price.

Linseed, Calcuutta, ton:—
Shipment Sellers Nov/Dec. £17-3-9.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton:—
Shipment Sellers Apl/May £16-10-0.

LINSEED OIL.

London, November 10.

To-day's price.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt:—
Delivery buyers December 30/.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt:—
Delivery buyers Jan/Apl. 30/.

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKET.

Bombay, November 11.

Linseed market improved on general buying and closed for May delivery at R9|12|6. Wheat market was quiet but steady with little business and closed unchanged:
January delivery R7|15 9.
May delivery R7|6|3.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay Nov. 11.

3 months 4 7/8 per cent.
6 months 4 15/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 1/2 per cent.
1 month 2 per cent nom.
3 months 2 per cent Nom.
6 months 3 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Easy.
Imperial Bank rate 4 per cent.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, November 10.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4-25/32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-29/32 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5-1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5-3/4 per cent.

LONDON RUBBER.

London, November 10.

To-day's price.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. spot 1/8-3/4 buyers.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb. spot 1/8-7/8 sellers.
Pale Crepe, lb. spot 1/8-1/2 buyers.
Pale Crepe, lb. spot 1/8-3/4 sellers.

LONDON SILVER.

London, November 10.

SILVER—CHINA SOLD AND INDIA BOUGHT BUSINESS SMALL.
Spot 24-13/16.
Forward 24-9/16.

LONDON GOLD.

London, November 10.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £ 11.1/2.
Interest, Day to Day Loans cent
Interest 7 Day's Market L

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

B. C. Rate T. T. 1/5 25/32.
B. C. Rate D. D. 1/5 13/16.
LONDON—
Banks selling T T 1/5 13/16 Ready.
Banks selling D D 1/5 27/32.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 27/32.
Banks buying D D 1/5 7/8.
Banks buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/8 Mail.
Banks buying 3 Fos. 1/6 1/4 Jan/Feb.
NEW YORK—
Banks selling T T 278 1/4.
Banks buying T T 276 1/2.
Banks buying 3 Mos 270 1/2.
Banks buying 3 Mos. 273 1/2.
PARIS—
Banks selling D D 1050.
Banks buying D D 1120.
Banks buying 3 Mos. 1135.
JAPAN—
Banks selling T T 136 1/2.
Banks buying 60 Days 132 1/2.
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 131 3/4.
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 166 1/4
SINGAPORE—
Banks selling D D 157 3/4.
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 89 5/8.
CROSS RATE—
London/New York 4.84 3/4 10th inst.
London/Japan 2/0 5/16 10th inst.
London/Paris 150.00 10th inst.
London/Belgium 34.82 10th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.13 10th inst.
London/Italy 116.00 10th inst.
London/Prague 164.00 10th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

Market Rates:—
Bank Telegraphic 1/5 29/32.
Bank Demand 1/5 13/16.
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s 1/6 3/8.
Fcs. Demand 1050.
American Dollars 277 1/2
Hongkong Dollars 131 3/4.
Shanghai 166 1/4.
Japan 136 1/4.
Singapore 157 3/4.
Market steady.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, November 10.

T. T. Berlin on London 20-42-1/8.
T. T. Amsterdam on London 12-12.
T. T. Brussels on London Unreceived.
T. A. Madrid on London 32.00.
T. T. Milan on London 116.30.
T. T. Berne on London 25.14.
T. T. Paris on London 150.00.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	£20-1|8
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£118-1|2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	£11 1|2
National Bank	£47 3|4
Eastern Bank	£6-1|4
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	£84 3|4
Conversion Loan	£74 3 4
Indian Loan 5 1|2 per cent.	£102-3|8
Rupee Paper 3 1|2 per cent.	£57
Indian Stock 3 1|2 per cent. Sterling Loan	£69 3|4
Government Securities 3 per cent.	£59-1|2
Consols	£54 1|2
War Loan 5 per cent.	£99-3|4
Victory Bonds 4 per cent.	£91-7|8

By P. & O. Banking Corporation shares advanced on a vague rumour of an amalgamation.

BULION.

Bombay, Nov. 11.

Sovereigns (Ready 13/9/3.
Sovereigns Forward 13/9/3.
National Bank Bar Gold 21/15/6.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21/9.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/9.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/9.
Bar silver ready, Rs. 58/12.
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs. 58/8.
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs. 57/5.

London, Nov. 10.

Bar gold ready, s. 84/11/1/2.
Silver ready, d. 24/13.
Silver forward, d. 24/9.
TONE OF SILVER:—Quiet—steady. India bought cash. China sold forward. Under tone is steadier but buyers not pressing Expect prices to remain at about the present level or a little higher.

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, November 11.

London ready closed 1|16 lower and the local silver market opened firm at R58|7 for Kartak settlement and soon prices improved to 58|12 on continued Bull support and short covering. Magshar settlement was being sold at R57|6. At this level there came in some profit-taking in Kartak, which narrowed the difference between both settlements. Market closed as under:
1st Settlement R58|8.
2nd Settlement R57 4.
Double options.
1st Settlement R1.
2nd Settlement R2|4.
Ready: R58|14.

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, November 11.

To-day the Gold Market opened for Kartak at R21|8 and Magsar also stood at the same price. There is very little business for forward and the demand for spot is moderate.
Kartak R21|8|9.
Mayaar R21|9.
Ready R21|8|9.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

	Per md.	Bombay, Nov. 11. Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	55 8 0
Brass English	1	55 8 0
Brass English	1¼	55 8 0
Brass English	1½	55 8 0
Brass English	1-3/4	55 12 0
Brass English	2	55 12 0
Brass German	3/4 to 2	54 8 0

COPPER.

		Bombay, Nov. 11. Per md. Rs. a. p.
Copper, French	3/4 to 2	57 8 0
Copper German	3/4	57 12 0
Copper German	1	57 12 0
Copper German	1¼	57 12 0
Copper American	1½	58 4 0
Copper American	1 3/4	58 4 0
Copper American	2	58 4 0
Japanese Copper Bars		
Panchteka joint		27 0 0
Copper, English Bars		54 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		75 4 0
Lead Rangooni		26 0 0
Lead country		24 0 0
Koger Brass Metal	3/4 to 1	53 8 0
Koger Brass	1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2	53 8 0
German Copper	1½ to 1¾ to 2	57 12 0
American Copper	¾ to 1, 1¼	58 4 0
English Copper	3/4 to 2	57 12 0

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association.)

Bombay, Nov. 11.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
KHADI:—		
Textile		0 11 6
Century	„	0 11 0
Jacob	„	0 11 0
E. D. Sassoon	„	0 11 0
Elphinstone	„	0 10 3
Appollo	„	0 11 3
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:—		
Sandard Mill	Per lb.	0 14 6
Century 91½-92½	„	0 14 6
Century 6404-8705	„	0 15 0
Hindustan Mill	„	0 15 0
Fazal (Mahal)	„	0 15 0
Phoenix	„	0 14 3
Pabaney (Poolmala)	„	0 14 6
Manekji (Patangia)	„	0 14 3
Kaliamardan	„	0 14 6
Daud Sahib	„	0 14 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	0 15 0
Hindustan Mill	„	0 14 9
David Mill	„	0 15 0
Appollo	„	0 14 6
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	„	0 14 3
Gold Mohor	„	0 13 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 14 0
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 14 0
Century (Bugle)	„	0 13 6
Appollo (Pyala)	„	0 13 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	„	0 13 6
Sakuntala	„	0 13 6
Sundari Brand	„	0 13 6
Globe	„	0 13 0
Rachael	„	0 13 3
Palkhi	„	0 13 6
Maher	„	0 13 6
LEPAD.—		
Spring	„	0 13 9
Textile	„	0 13 9
Century	„	0 13 3
Maher	„	0 13 3
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1 0 0
Jacob	„	0 15 6
Century	„	0 15 6
Mun Mill	„	1 0 0
DHOOTIES 10 Yards.		
Spring (Balance)	„	0 15 0
Century	„	0 14 6
Jacob	„	0 14 6
Mun Mill	„	0 15 0
1386 Tata	„	2 14 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	3 14 0
Jamshed	„	3 14 0
Century	„	4 2 0
Pearl Pebaney	„	4 2 0
Hindustan No. 902	„	4 2 3
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	„	11 0 0
2020 Jacob	„	5 8 0
5800 Kurla	„	8 4 0
1325 Morarji	„	5 7 0
GABRUN No. 5124:—		
Pearl Pebaney	„	7 5 0
Hindustan	„	7 5 0
E. D. Rachael	„	6 12 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 13 9
Textile	„	0 13 9
Spring (Merchant)	„	0 14 6
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2 6 0
777 Crescent	„	2 3 0
Appollo David	„	2 3 0
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 1 6
Great	„	1 1 0
Phoenix	„	1 1 6
Kohinoor	„	1 1 9
Tata	„	1 1 6
CHADAR Kori Calendar:—		
Hindustan	Per lb.	0 15 0
David	„	0 15 0
Mahel	„	0 15 0

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay Nov. 11.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/5.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Rs. 95.
4 per cent Loan Rs. 88/13.
5 per cent War Loan Rs. 102/2.
5 per cent Loan Rs. 103.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 104/9.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 108/5.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 107.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 101/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 106/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free Rs. 108.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Rs. 109.
6 1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) Rs. 114/1.
4 per cent Port Trust Rs. 88/4.
4 per cent Municipal Rs. 87/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust Rs. 87/4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal Rs. 113/8.
6 per cent Municipal Rs. 104.
Tone of Market:—Quiet.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay Nov. 11

JUTE.

Albion	512	Howrah	43/9
Alliance	530	India	..
Alexandra	..	Kamarhatty	653
Anglo-India	400	Kankanarrah	526
Auckland	281	Kelvin	855
Barnagore	202	Khardah	490
Bally	220	Kinnison	1020
Birla	9/12	Lansdowne	295
Belvedere	560	Lawrence	623
Budge Budge	505	Lothian	483
Caledonian	585	Naihati	485
Chapdani	172	National	31/12
Clive	37/12	New Central	100
Craig	4/12	Northbrook	56
Cheviot	308	Nudea	49
Dalhousie	458	Orient	263
Delta	560	Presidency	8/5
Empire	55	Reliance	74/8
Fort Gloster	835	Soorah	29
Fort William	317	Standard	488
Gondalpara	1000	Union	586
Gourepore	790	Waverly	7
Hukumchand	13/14	HESSIAN	14/13
Hooghly	83	JUTE	60/13

COTTON.

Agra United	-/10	Dunbar	134
Bowaria	..	Keshavram Cotton	3/12
Bengal Nagpur	..	New Ring	..

COAL.

Burrakur	20/4	Kurdi	..
Bokaro Ramgur	..	Neetooria	..
Gusick & Musalia	10	New Kendah Raneegunge	33/6
Katras Jherriah	..	Samla Kendra	..

MISCELLANEOUS.

B.B. Petrol'm.	..	I. Standard Wagon	
B.I. Corporn.	..	Marshalls	3/14
B.I. „	D	Madon Theatres	..
Burma Corp	10/8	Scindia Steam	..
C.P. Cement	..	Titagar Paper	..
Howra Oil	..	Thorney Croft	..
Hume Pipe	..	Imperial Bank	150
I.I. Still	6/2	„ Conty.	325

Remarks:—
Jute shares steady cottons and coals wer quiet Government Securities remained quiet 3 1/2 per cent Government Paper 77/7, 5 per cent Bonds (1945-55) 103/4, 4 per cent New Loan (1960-70) 88/13.

CROP REPORT.

PUNJAB.

Amritsar.—Cotton picking general.

Ferozepore.—Rabi sowings progress favourably.

Multan.—Cottov picking continues. Toria progressing favourably. Wheat being sown.

Delhi.—Cotton picking general. Supplies increasing. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

UNITED PROVINCES.

Agra.—Cotton arriving in small quantities. Food grains doing well.

Cawnpore.—Cotton crop account, satisfactory.

RAJPUTANA.

Beawar.—Cotton arrivals commenced. Linseed, rapeseed, gram and barley doing well. Food grains sowing has been completed.

BERAR.

Amraoti.—Cotton ready for picking in some places. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Food grains doing well.

Khamgaon.—Cotton arrivals commenced. Rain much needed generally for rabi sowings.

KHANDESH.

Dhulia.— Cotton arriving freely.

Lalgaon.—

BROACH.

Broach.—Cotton plants flourishing. Crop prospects generally good.

AHMEDABAD AND KATHIAWAR.

Viramgam.—Cotton plants flourishing.

Wadhwan.—

Dholera.—Cotton sowing not commenced owing to too much rain.

Bhavnagar.—Cotton picking general.

SHOLAPUR.

Barsi.—

Sholapur.—Crop prospects generally good.

DHARWAR.

Hubli.—

MADRAS.

Bellary.—

The Gujarat Provincial Conference in connection with the All-India Women's Educational Conference will be held at Ahmedabad in the Premabhai Hall on 21st November. Mrs. Tayabjee has been elected chairman of the reception committee.—A. P.

Mr. G. L. Winterbotham, M.L.C., (of Messrs. Wallace and Co.) has been elected to serve as the Chamber's representative on the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay in the place of Mr. M. A. Grantham, resigned.—A. P.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENT.

TO-DAY.

Indian National Party's Election Meeting, Sir C. Jehangir Hall, 6.15 p.m., Sir D. M. Petit presiding. (Speakers: Messrs. B. J. Desai and Jayakar).

The s.s. "Razmak" with the English mails of October 28, due at 5 a.m.

Polling Day for Commerce and Industry Constituencies, 11 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Counting of votes for Bombay City non Mahomedan Constituencies, 11 a.m.

Polling Day for Bombay City Mahomedan Constituency, 8 a.m. to 12 noon, 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.

SATURDAY, November 13.

The s.s. "Ranchi" with the English mails leaves at 2.30 p.m. connecting the s.s. "Naldera" at Aden.

Walking Race 10 miles, 6.15 a.m.

SATURDAY, November 13.

Polling Day for Bombay City Mahomedan Constituency 8 a.m. to 12 noon, 1 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Indian National Party's Election Meeting, Marwadi Vidyalaya 6.15 p.m.

DR. NAIDU'S ILLNESS.

Dr. Naidu who had recently to undergo a serious operation of the throat is making favourable progress. But as he is still in the hands of the specialists, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu will be unable to proceed on her Northern India tour till her husband's convalescence is more fully established.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. mail steamer "Rajputana" with the mails from London of the 4th instant arrived at Port Said at 9 a.m. on the 10th instant and left there at 1 p.m. the same day.

The P. and O. mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the mails from Bombay of 6th instant arrived at Aden at 6.30 p.m. on the 10th instant and left there at 10 p.m. the same day.

BOMBAY ZIONIST ASSOCIATION.

The Annual General Meeting of the Association was held on the 30th October, 1926. at the Association Hall, when office-bearers were elected for the year 1926-27.

A social event which is to take place during the Hanukah week is being arranged. All those who are interested in the objects of the Association and desire to become members should communicate with the Honorary Secretary at Naju Mansion, Wodehouse Road, Colaba, Bombay.

STALL KEEPERS' PROTEST.

The following resolution has been communicated to the Bombay Municipality by Mr. Jhabawala, President of Crawford Market Merchants' Association:

"The Municipal Market Stall-holders' Association strongly protest against the Stalls Committee's report permitting the rention of clause No. 24 in the License Rule inasmuch as it gives to one executive in the Municipality sole, entire, and arbitrary powers to either suspend or revoke a license as he pleases which is against sound practical policy in any self-governing institution, and request the Municipal Corporation to consider the condition of the stall-keepers, their relations among themselves, with the general public and with the Market Superintendent all of which require that such powers of suspension or revocation should be vested in the Standing Committee of the Corporation. On behalf of stall-keepers under the Municipality, and has requested the Corporation to reject the Stalls' Committee's partial report."

THE INDIAN NATIONAL PARTY.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

In view of the elections to the Legislative Assembly, a public meeting under the auspices of the Indian National Party will be held at Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Mayo Road, Fort, to-day (Friday) at 6.15 p.m. (S.), when Sir Dinshah Manockji Petit, Bart., will preside and Messrs. Bhulabhai J. Desai and M. R. Jayakar will address the meeting.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

LECTURE BY PROF. RADHAKRISHNAN.

Professor Radhakrishnan of the Calcutta University is passing through Bombay after having attended the Harvard Philosophical Congress. He has consented to deliver an address under the auspices of the Bombay University to-morrow (Saturday) at 5 p.m., in the University Library buildings. He is a distinguished professor and author of works on Indian philosophy recognised as standard books. It is expected that his address will be inspiring.

PARSI SWIMMERS' THANKS

Messrs. Erack R. Khan and K.D. Pochkhanawalla the two Parsi youths who swam successfully from Uran to Bombay lately in a letter to the press thanks all those who helped them in their venture. They thank particularly Mr. D. Guzdar of Guzdar's Health Home for training them, Mr. Fromroz Joshi for placing his boating club sail-boat and tonny, and Mr. Bhiwandiwalla for his motor-launch, at their disposal, the Parsi Physical Culture League, the Habrour-Master who ordered the passage in the sea to be cleared of all boats for the swim, and also the "brother officers" of the Excise Department who showed sporting spirit in encouraging them throughout their attempt.

HIGH COURT.

SUCCESSFUL CLAIM FOR DAMAGES.

SEQUEL TO MOTOR ACCIDENT.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Talleyarkhan at the High Court, yesterday, delivered judgment in the suit filed by the Parsi widow Kaishusru Jamsedji Karma and her four children against Mr. G. Sugdary, claiming Rs. 50,880 as damages in respect of loss sustained by the death of Jamshedji Karma who was killed in a motor accident on account of the rush driving of the defendant's chauffeur. The plaintiff, Kaishusru Jamshedji and her four children, then filed the present suit claiming Rs. 50,880 as damages in respect of the loss sustained by them by the death. This amount was calculated on the basis of Rs. 120 per month which was the deceased's salary as the head jobber in the Manekji Petit Mill for a further period of 27 years till he reached the normal age of 65 years. The defendant underrated the total earnings, contending that the expectation of normal life should be only 18.5 years according to the mortality statistics of Bombay. It was further contended that the deceased would probably have been thrown out of employment on account of the present depression in the mill industry, and he would have earned far less than what was claimed for him by the plaintiff.

His Lordship held that the defendant was liable for the negligence of his servant during the course of his employment. On the question of damages, the Judge observed that the Court was not to consider remote and fanciful risks, nor "to weigh in golden scales all the elements with a view to arriving at an exact figure of compensation". The mortality statistics also were hardly of any value when there was reliable evidence regarding the circumstances of the present case to form an estimate. The deceased who was 38 years of age was in robust health and it was reasonable to expect him to enjoy an active life of 27 years more, and during the next ten years he would have risen to be a carding master, earning Rs. 300 per month. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, His Lordship thought that a sum of Rs. 45,000 would be a reasonable and fair compensation to be awarded to the family of the deceased.

BORAH BURIAL GROUND.

APPLICATION FOR INJUNCTION.

Before Mr. Justice Patkar at the High Court, yesterday, Mr. Coltman applied on behalf of Mr. Karimbhoy Adamji Peerbhoy and other trustees of the Dawoodi Borah Burial Ground situated at Narielwadi, Mazgaon, for an injunction against Asgarbhai Bin Nomanbhoy and three others praying (1) for a declaration that they and defendant No. 4 as the Committee of Management are entitled to the possession and management of the burial ground, (2) restraining the defendants, other than defendent 4, from interfering with the possession and control of it by the Comittee and from erecting or demolishing any wall or structure thereon, and (3) for an order requiring the defendants to leave the burial ground.

His Lordship granted the reliefs as prayed for.

AN IMPORTANT QUESTION OF JURISDICTION.

A FULL BENCH SITTING.

(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice, the Hon. Justice Sir Lalubhai A. Shah and the Hon'ble Justices Fawcett, Mirza, Blackwell and Taleyarkhan.)

Appeal No. 15 of 1926.

Hatimbhoy Hassenally Appelant (original defendant).

V|s.

F. E. Dinshaw Respondent (original plaintiff.)

This was an appeal from the judgment of Mr. Justice Taraporewalla. The appellant had on the 26th of Nov. 1923 mortgaged with the respondent by deposit of title deeds his landed property situated at Poona. On the 16th February 1925 the Respondent filed a mortgage suit in the Bombay High Court, and on the 4th of June a preliminary decree was obtained by consent of parties. At this date Holkar v. Dadabhoy 14 Bombay 353 was good law; and according to this decision, a mortgage suit in respect of land situated outside the ordinary original Civil Jurisdiction of the Bombay High Court could be filed in the High Court. But this judgment was reversed by a Full Bench of the High Court in India Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd., v. Climox Industrial Syndicate 27 B.L.R. 1281, when it was held that the High Court had no jurisdiction to entertain such a suit. The Respondent, original plaintiff, moved for a decree absolute on the 4th of December 1924. The defendant then contended that having regard to the Full Bench decision in 27 B.L.R. 1281, the Court had no jurisdiction to pass, the decree. This contention was overruled by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Taraporewala, who passed the final decree on the 10th of December 1925.

From this decision, the defendant appealed. The appeal was heard by the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp who were of opinion that the judgment of the Full Bench, of three judges in 27 B.L.R. 1281 was wrong and they therefore referred the appeal for decision to a Full Bench of six Judges.

When the appeal was called on for hearing on the 8th instant Mr. D. F. Mulla, with Mr. B. K. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, G. W. and Company appeared for the appellant, while the Advocate General, with Mr. B. J. Desai, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Company appeared for the Respondent.

Mr. Mulla addressed the Court the whole of the 8th instant and on the 10th when the hearing was resumed. He started from Clause 12 of the Letters Patent upon the interpretation of which the decision of this question depends and dealt in order of time with all the cases on the point beginning with 9 B.H.C.R. 30 upto the present. He submitted that the decision of the Full Bench in 27 B.L.R. 1281 was right. Mr. Mulla concluded his arguments at about 4 p.m. on the 10th instant; and the Advocate-General was replying when the Court rose for the day.

A TAXI DRIVER'S ANTICS.

AMUSING DEFENCE.

Martin Baltazar, a taxi driver, was fined Rs. 25 by Mr. Junglewalla the 6th Presidency Magistrate at Mazagon at the instance of Sub-Inspector Parulekar of the Agripada Police Station. The Prosecutor told the Court that on the 14th September last the accused tried to play a game of hide and seek along the Gowalia Tank Road by dodging in and out between a tram car and a labour cart with the result that the car of the accused collided with the tram car and caused damage to the tram car. The accused who pleaded guilty prayed for a fine as he had otherwise a clean license and explained that at it was raining at the time of the incident, he wanted to dodge the rain too. His Worship however sentenced the accused as above.

POLICE CONSTABLE BELABOURED.

For bringing the accused to book in a previous rioting case, Police Constable Balkrishna Babaji of the Byculla Police Station was, it is alleged badly belaboured with sticks, blows and fisticuffs by one Gopal Bala and six others, who are being prosecuted by Mr. Barodia, the Police Prosecutor, in the Court of Mr. Khairaz, the 2nd Presidency Magistrate. Walking along the Arthur Road on 23rd October last in plain clothes, the police constable was recognised by the accused as having investigated a charge of rioting some time earlier, which resulted in their conviction. They, therefore, it is alleged, surrounded the constable and wreaked their revenge upon him till timely rescue saved the constable. The case is proceeding.

CASE OF ALLEGED RAPE.

Mr. Junglewalla, the 6th Presidency Magistrate is investigating the case for alleged rape by one Wangilal Vishwanath a Jamadar in the Indian Manufacturing Works at Ripon Road, on the person of one Sijuthubai, on 10th July last. Examined by Mr. De Cunha, the Police Prosecutor, Sijuthbai explained that she was the wife of an employee in the Works. On the night of the 10th July, the accused, it is alleged, decoyed her from her home on the pretext that she was badly wanted by her husband who had been taken ill at the Works. The woman fell into the trap and allowed herself to be taken by the accused into one of the spare rooms of the Works where the accused ravished her and threatened to knife her when she was about to raise an alarm. After satisfying his lust, the complainant alleged that the accused decamped when her cries brought people to the spot. She was taken to the Agripada Police Station and the accused arrested on her complaint. The case is proceeding.

AGITATE FOR A GOLD STANDARD

NOW OR NEVER.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

It seems that for a certain section of public men in Bombay the only important issue raised by the report of the Currency Commission is that of the exchange rate. The Currency League, the Indian Merchants' Chamber and some businessmen have raised their voice against the fixing of the exchange rate at 1s. 6d. Sir Basil Blackett has given strength to this agitation by declaring that the issue of 1s. 6d. v. 1s. 4d. is a dead issue. The Currency League with its branches is going to concentrate its energy to fight the battle of 1s. 4d. to its end. This writer is not opposed to this agitation, but in his opinion, the one-sided activity of the League is likely to mislead the public and throw more important issues into the back ground.

It must be noted that the Commission has unanimously recommended a Gold Bullion Standard for India. It should be made clear that even Sir Purshotamdas has subscribed to the Gold Bullion Standard. He says: "Subject to the condition outlined above unequivocally guaranteed, I am in agreement with the Gold Bullion Standard as recommended by my colleagues." Now what is this condition or safeguard? It is "non-interference with the free inflow of gold into India, except with due publicity and the concurrence of the Legislature is therefore to my mind of paramount importance." This safeguard is emphasised in a recent letter sent to the Finance Department by the Indian Merchants' Chamber. In demanding this guarantee both Sir Purshotamdas and the Chamber are not asking for something new because before 1914 and even to-day there is really and truly a free inflow of gold into this country. So the demand for such a guarantee unless if is specially interpreted by Sir Purshotamdas and the Chamber is meaningless.

Sir Purshotamdas has rejected the Blackett scheme for a gold currency standard in India. He says: "I subscribe to the conclusion arrived at by my colleagues in regard to Sir Basil's scheme." Should we take it that the arguments advanced by the Commission are accepted on the whole by Sir Purshotamdas as convincing. Does he believe that the proper monetary system for India is the Gold Bullion Standard? The Finance Member has endorsed the Gold Bullion Standard and has emphasised the fact that its recommendation is unanimous. We know that Sir Basil and other upholders of the report point out the fact that Sir Purshotamdas has accepted the Gold Bullion Standard. So we must be definite in our demand. To-day we have three questions: (1) that of the standard; (2) that of the relation of the token coin (rupee) to the standard coin. (3) the question of the central bank.

The country is unanimously opposed to the Gold Bullion Standard (with the exceptions of the Indian members of the Commission). It is not a gold standard. It is simply a camouflage to call it an absolute gold standard. It is argued by those who are in favour of a gold bullion Standard that an effective gold standard is not practicable. A careful reading of the evidence of Sir Basil for the first ten days at Delhi and the evidence of some Indian economists and of Dr. Edwin Cannan and Dr. T. E. Gregory will convince anybody that a gold standard is immediately practicable in India. We can improve upon Sir Basil's scheme by eliminating some features and this can be done without any difficulty. If we do not limit the legal tender value of the rupee (and we need not) we can remove most of the objections against the scheme. If we miss this opportunity to introduce a gold standard we are not going to have it for 30 years and without the adoption of a gold standard we should not expect to witness the days of prosperity. Sir Basil suggested at Calcutta the alternative scheme (the gold bullion standard) on the assumption that the Commission was not going to recommend a gold standard. In his speech during the September session Sir Basil made it clear that he was not convinced by the arguments of the Commission against his scheme. Now here is Sir Basil, one of the ablest and cleverest men in the monetary world, demanding a gold standard for India by cogent and convincing arguments, he is driven to suggest an alternative scheme on the assumption that "for some reasons gold standard is not to be introduced in India." he reads the arguments advanced against his scheme and he remains unconvinced by those arguments. Again we have favourable evidence of the experts pointing out the immediate practicability of a gold standard. We have enough reserves and resources. Are we going to miss this opportunity?

We are for 1s. 4d., but if we get a gold standard the question of the rate disappears. We want the relation of the token coin (rupee) to the standard coin fixed at 15 to 1. Why should we not agitate for a gold standard and the relation of 15 to 1?

As a student of monetary problems this writer maintains that in the light of the evidence before the Commission, in view of our reserves and resources, in view of our position in the international market, in view of the attitude of Sir Basil, we can introduce to-day a gold standard without upsetting either the gold or silver market and without inconveniencing the London money market.

Will not the Currency League widen its scope and take a long and statesmanlike view and demand an immediate introduction of a gold standard and a relation of 15 to 1? We must also be clear about the Central bank. The recommendation to create a Central bank is as important as that of the standard, and we must formulate our demand in definite terms before January. Ultimately we want a central bank, but we must make up our mind whether we want a new bank or we want to transform the Imperial Bank into a central bank.

Should we not unite, make up our little differences in a formal meeting, come to definite conclusions on all the points and start an agitation before it is too late? Will not our leaders, economists, businessmen and Chambers rise to the occasion and demand what is in the best interests of India! Now or never.—Yours, etc.

G. N. JOSHI.

THEFT OF A MOTOR CAR.

HEAVY SENTENCES IMPOSED.

The romantic chase by the City Police of two motor car thieves who stole a motor car at the hour of midnight from a contractor at Bhoiwadi, last week, resulted in the arrest and conviction of the accused Ganpat Mangesh and Dattaram at the Girgaun Police Court. It will be recollected that Deputy Inspector Dalton who was on patrol duty saw a motor car rushing at top speed along the Parel Road from the Maharbouri side and gave chase. The flying squad raised a hue and cry after the flying car and one of the occupants threw himself out of the car in order to escape on foot. The man was arrested and after some inquiries, the second accused was duly laid by the heels. Accused Dattaram who had five previous convictions was awarded two years' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default a further period of 6 weeks and the 2nd accused Ganpat Mangesh was sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50 or in default a further period of 6 weeks.

ALLEGED CHEATING BY RELATIVE

Mr. Khairaz, the 2nd Presidency Magistrate is engaged in having an interesting case in which a building contractor at Foras Road is charging his relative Ahmed Khan Sandalkhan with absconding with cash in the shape of G. C. Notes to the tune of Rs. 6,000. Taking advantage of the complainant's absence, the accused, it is alleged, decamped with the money to the Jaipur State and had to be brought back by the institution of extradition proceedings. Hither to the Police have recovered Rs. 2,000 and the rest of the money has still to be accounted for. Inspector Barodia is in charge of the case for the Crown while Mr. Haji is watching the proceedings on behalf of the complainant.

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY HUSBAND.

FATAL INJURIES.

In the early hours of Thursday morning information was received at the Agripada Police Station that one Jinoo Gopal residing at Worli had assaulted his wife, Gitabai, who had succumbed to the injuries.

The Police went to the spot and found that the deceased Gitabai, aged about 16 years, was ailing for some time past and was not taking her food for the last three or four days. On Wednesday night her husband scolded her for not taking food and it is alleged gave her a slap. She died afterwards.

The police removed the body where an inquest will be held.

FIRE AT MEDOWS STREET.

TIMELY HELP AVERTS SERIOUS RESULTS

A fire which would have otherwise proved disastrous broke out on Thursday morning at about 10 o'clock in the Examiner building at Medows Street. The fire originated in the office of Mr. V. A. Desai, situate on the second floor, and spread on to the adjoining office occupied by Messrs. Madhavji and Co., solicitors.

The fire brigade being informed, Mr. Taylor of the Fort Fire Brigade Station immediately arrived on the scene and brought hoses into play from two different directions. At first the conflagration showed signs of taking a serious turn owing to the nature of articles stored in the office of the building on fire, such as Cinema films, paper and, screens, etc. The firemen, however, had a tough fight with the flames and smoke and they brought the outbreak under control after about half an hour.

The damage to the building is estimated at Rs. 15,000 and to Mr. Desai and Messrs. Madhavji and Co., to the extent of about Rs. 5,000. The cause of the fire is said to be spontaneous combustion caused by Cinema films. The building has been insured but not the contents destroyed.

SIR NORMAN STEWART DEAD.

Sir Norman Stewart is dead.

(Sir Norman (Robert) Stewart was the Second Baronet (created in 1881) and was born in 1851. He entered the Army in 1871 and served the Afghan War (1878-80) the Nile Expedition (1884-85) and commanded the First Infantry Brigade, China (1900).

NEW TRUSTEE OF PORT TRUST

Mr. A. M. Green, I.C.S., is appointed to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, vice Mr. W. W. Nind, resigned.

In Rugby County Championship Kent beat Surrey by 11 points to 5 at Richmond.

In the matches played under the Rugby Union rules the Edinburgh University beat the Edinburgh Wanderers by 11 points to 6 and Gloucestershire beat Maoris by three points to nil at Bristol.—Reuter's Special.

Men & Matters.

Of all road-hogs who make the public thoroughfares unsafe for pedestrians and other traffic, the motor-hog is the worst. The other day at the corner of Princess Street and Queen's Road a member of the species nearly ran over an old woman and made off with such reckless speed that pursuit was impossible.

* * * * * *

But if our local magistrates were to imitate the leniency of the Bench at Barnstaples in England how glad the motor-hogs here would be!

* * * * * *

When a medical man who drove his car on the wrong side of the road for a hundred yards and eventually collided with a motor-cyclist who died from his injuries was hauled up before the Barnstaples magistrates, what was his defence?

* * * * * *

He pleaded guilty, this doctor, about whom an English journal which gives the details of the case says, that he made no attempt to render first aid to his victim. But he said he was "so obsessed with the thoughts of his lady-love that his mind was not working and his mentality was not present". He was let off with a fine and a temporary suspension of his license.

* * * * * *

Here is an idea for the local motor-hog when before the Bench. "I was thinking of HER, your worship,—the only girl in the world for me." But we are sure our magistrates will think of the safety of other people in the world than the "only girl," and that if such a defence is offered, the punishment will be heavy.

* * * * * *

On the G. I. P., but for the timely intervention of the Agent, to whom the thanks of the suburban travelling public go out in real gratitude, the ways of his subordinates would have produced a state of things as ridiculous as it was annoying for the travelling public.

* * * * * *

Fancy having to spend seventy-five minutes for the journey from Victoria Terminus to Thana, which could be done in fifty-five minutes by the electric service via the Harbour Branch.

* * * * * *

The lesser Tchinovniks on the G. I. P. had the bright idea to offer to the Thana and Ghatkopar residents this extraordinary pleasure to while away more time on their journeys. They wanted to provide for them a mixed local service of electric and steam trains, restricting the Harbour Branch electric service to Kurla only.

* * * * * *

And they were in a dreadful hurry about it too. The Secretary, Thana Railway Passengers' Association, informs us that Time Tables were finally printed and issued to the various Passengers' Associations. The latter immediately saw what a mix-up the doubtful boon of the mixed service would be. So did the Agent and now all, we hope, is well.

* * * * * *

The International Federation of Trade Unions (31 Tesselschadestraat, Amsterdam) have issued folding cards with photographs of the members of the Executive, General Council and Substitutes, and International Trade Secretaries. The photos were taken on the occasion of the celebration of the 25th Anniversary of the founding of the International Trade Union Movement which are now made available to the general public at a very low price of 3 pence per series of six cards. That's the way to give a zest to the movement.

* * * * * *

In the "Agony" columns of an English journal appears the following "shortest love story on record."

Canoe Couple Cupid Congratulations Car. Church. Choral. Cake, Champagne. Confetti. Continent.

And then came the "agony" we suppose, in the divorce court.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service.)

NEW YORK MARKET

MAY.

11th November, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	12.83
To-day's Opening Rate	12.87
Difference	+.02
To-day's Closing Rate	12.89
Difference	+.04

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

MAY.

11th November, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	6.91
To-day's Opening Rate	6.90
Difference	—.01
To-day's Closing Rate	6.91
Difference	unchgd.

Sewri	251
Khandi	251/4

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

On the invitation of Karachi Municipal School Board Dr. Hardiker, General Secretary, Hindustani Seva Dal left Hubli on Wednesday with two Dal's instructors for giving training to boys of the Karachi Municipal schools. The instructors will thence proceed to Assam for helping the Volunteer Board, Gauhati Congress.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE

TWO FIRST PLACES IN INDIA 1926 BY TWO DISTINCT SCHOLARS

(1) FIRST PLACE IN INDIA 1926 (HONS).

Incorporated Secretaries Examination of London (A.I.S.A.)

The student was fifth in order of merit among all candidates in the British Empire. The only Indian College whose students successfully competed.

(2) FIRST PLACE IN INDIA 1926 (HONS).

GOVT. DIPLOMA IN ACCOUNTANCY (G. D. A.) Among over 380 candidates, also the largest number of passes of any other College or Institute. (Four Govt. Colleges competed).

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE, 1926

The largest number of honors, subjects and certificates of any other Institute in India:—Accountancy, Machinery of Business, Commercial and Company Law, Banking, Salesmanship, Political Economy.

THE INSTITUTE OF BANKERS (C. A. I. B.) 1926

The only Institute in India whose students successfully competed. Two completed Final and the rest passes in Final and Inter subjects (Part 1 and 2) (compartmental). Practice and Law of Banking, Foreign Exchange, Commercial Geography, Political Economy, Business English.

GT. WESTERN BUILDING,
Opposite R. I. M. Dock Yard,
Apollo St., BOMBAY.

Note.—**THIS PIONEER COLLEGE** has thus maintained its brilliant record of **TWENTY SIX YEARS.**

TILES & MARBLES

OUR QUALITY DEFY COMPETITION

Sajan & Co., 4. Custom House Road, Fort, Bombay.

IMPORTANT NOTICE

TO

Textile Mills, Ginning and Pressing Factories, PROVISION MERCHANTS and SHOPKEEPERS to try OUR GENUINE HAND SPEAR BRAND BAR SOAP guaranteed free from any animal fat. Made from best blended oils. Equal to any best imported Bar Soap.

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R. N. BAPASOLA,

Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

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Original GERMAN ODOL

For Dental Disease

Rs. 2/- per bottle.

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AWARDED GOLD MEDAL IN 1912

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Ghia Mansion, Shaikh Memon Street
BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1926.

EUROPEANISING HYDERABAD.

An air of mystery seems to have been hanging some time past over affairs in Hyderabad State. Frequent confabulations were reported to have taken place between the British and the State authorities and people wondered what it was all about. Wild guesses by newspapers at last elicited a note from the Government of India to the effect that some friendly suggestions were made by the latter to the Nizam about reforms in the State and that they were about to be accepted. Our special correspondent at Hyderabad now tells us what shape the friendly suggestions are about to take. We naturally thought that in consonance with the spirit of the times the suggestions were for giving more powers to the people and appointing more Indians to the higher offices. But the fact, if the report is true, is quite otherwise. Not less but more Europeans are to be appointed at the top and one does not know where the process will stop and how many other States will receive similar friendly suggestions. The suggestions must necessarily be very friendly and very confidential and, of course, calculated to promote efficiency and the best interests of the States.

We have reason to believe, however, that the Hyderabad authorities do not relish a friendly dictation of this kind. Nor do the people, we are sure. Both must resist this thin end of a new wedge in a new sphere. Europeans have no monopoly of efficiency. Their exit at one end is hardly a recommendation for an entry at the other, though it is true that there is less resistance at the other end. The people of the State or States, with or without the support of the authorities, should organise that resistance. If Indianisation of the Services is accepted as the right policy in British India, it should be more so in Indian India. Else, even the shadow of Self-Government the States possess will gradually disappear. The Princess will do well to realise that the sinister move in Hyderabad bodes ill as much for themselves as for their subjects. Their position must be most embarrassing and even humiliating with a number of "subordinates" having the ear of the Resident and the higher authorities. Their true shield against such attack on their prestige is to win the love and good-will of their own subjects by granting them more and more of true Self-Government. British Indians too should help the States in this matter. They should strongly protest against the imposition of European officers on Hyderabad. Such imposition is an insult not only to Hyderabad but also to India as a whole. As Mr. Sastri pointed out the other day, we in British India see now the consequences of neglecting the States in our efforts for Responsible Government. Now, at least, all India must organise all her forces for winning Self-Government.

A VIGILANT ATTITUDE.

The Governor-General of South Africa cables to the Viceroy a message expressing the thanks of his Ministers for the "great courtesy and generous hospitality" shown in India by all sections of the population to the South African Deputation. He mentions that they found the visit "of greatest interest and instructive so far as such a very short space of time and circumstances permitted." The Viceroy in suitable acknowledgment of this message hopes that the visit "will have assisted both India and South Africa to appreciate each other's difficulties." He thinks the visit should pave the way "for wise handling of our problems" and he hopes it will consolidate the friendship between the two countries.

The people of India hope so, too, but before they can reasonably expect a consolidation of the friendship they are entitled to know how far the Union Government's Deputation has been successful in changing the outlook of the White settler in South Africa towards the Indian problem. They have a right to know what efforts the Union Government themselves are making to send to the Round Table Conference only such men as will be ready to meet the Indian difficulty squarely in the face and envisage the Indian problem in a spirit of broad-minded sympathy. If South Africa's representatives attend that Conference indoctrinated with the view commonly held by their class, the view that the Indian must be squeezed out of the country, no solution honourable to India can be expected of this grave problem, which is to her a matter of self-respect and the way in which the Union Government will now approach it after full acquaintance with the observations made by their Deputation while here will be the test of the genuineness of the friendship and respect and the desire to know each other better indicated in the recent utterances of responsible representatives of White opinion in that country. But although General Herfzog may utter the soft word in London, does he express the true mind of White South Africa? The "Cape Times" has rudely shattered the optimism which the Union Premier's speech may have generated in this country. The Cape Town journal does not find solid grounds for optimism at all. It gives a warning against "an unwise overestimate of the trade argument". In other words, although some members of the Union Government's Deputation to India may harp, in their interview in the South African Press, upon the benefits to that country of opening better trade facilities with India, the mere fact of India's becoming an important potential buyer of South African produce must not influence the anti-Asiatic policy of "exterminating" the Indians in South Africa. "Antagonisms, rivalries, hostilities and suspicions exist," says the Cape paper and proceeds to remark that "the poison engendered thereby needs a proper antidote to be discovered."

If the antidote is to be discovered, it must be discovered soon and the Round Table Conference should be the first physician to discover it. The process of discovery, we imagine, will be considerably accelerated if South African White opinion is made to understand that in this country there will be maintained a very vigilant attitude regarding the situation, and that we are by no means likely to be led away by amiable post-prandial statements about the "mutual benefit of personal contact". India must show by her cautious scrutiny of the condition of opinion at present holding sway in South Africa that she is wide awake to the danger of being misled by the temporary "lull in the Asiatic storm." India is perfectly aware that all the while the intensity of feeling against the Asiatics on the part of those who are determined to place on the Statute Book vexatious and cruel restrictions against them has not abated in the least. It expresses itself in the enforcement of the trading restrictions and a variety of rules and regulations, the only object of which is to make self-respecting existence impossible for the Indian trader and artizan. Mr. Boydell, the Minister of Labour, for example, found that the Indians were taking advantage of "a loophole in the Industrial Conciliation Act" by obtaining jobs in the building trade on the piece-work system. He ordered at once a revision of the Rules under which the Act is administered prohibiting the piece-work system in that trade. This is how he puts into immediate effect the ideal which Mr. Marwick, a member of the South African Deputation to India, held up to a meeting at Pinetown on the eve of his departure for studying Indian conditions on the spot, that they must not allow the Asiatics "to encroach upon the area of those to come after them." Let it be clearly understood in this country that the present feeling in South Africa is definitely to encroach immediately upon all avenues of self-respecting work for Indians, so that not only the next generation of Whites, but even their present generation is rid of the Indian "evil". A good deal of spade work is indeed necessary for General Smuts and other South Africans of his type who dare to hold just and reasonable views on the Indian question before they can change this policy of driving the Indians out of the country.

THE ONLY HONOURABLE COURSE.

Lord Parmoor voiced the feeling of the British Radicals accurately when he urged in the House of Lords that Britain should do her utmost not to interfere with the commercial, industrial and economic situation in China. Recent events in that country, notably the bombardment by British gunboats of the unfortified town of Wanhsein causing 3,000 causualties, have drawn the attention of the whole world to the policy of forceful penetration which Britain has been steadily pursuing in China. To say, as Lord Balfour did in his lame defence of the Baldwin Government's attitude, that British policy had been "uniformly directed towards removing every legitimate Chinese grievance" is a piece of calculated humbug, which will deceive nobody, much less the Chinese, who hate the British the most of all the other Foreign Powers.

Lord Balfour's contention that nothing that any Foreign Power had done in China was responsible for the chronic military and civil warfare there, is a gross travesty of the real state of affairs. But for the readiness with which Foreign Powers supply the warring Tuchuns with the sinews of war and use them as cat's-paws in their game of parcelling out "spheres of influence" in that unhappy land, the military and civil wars there will be impossible. It is to the interests of the Foreign Powers that the Peking Government should be at loggerheads with the Cantonese Government, and the continued success of the latter which is thoroughly democratic in conception and can depend upon the genuine support of the people is a bitter pill for England to swallow. British sympathy for the Manchurian War Lord, Tchang Tso-lin, is notorious enough and the other Powers are now unwilling to embroil themselves further with China by supporting England. But the Tory Party and Press in England are still impervious to the suggestion which Radical opinion makes that the one chance for Britain "to keep any footing at all in China is to come to terms with Canton while it can". It is significant that America does not help England in her policy, nor does Japan, whose price, however, for co-operation is the willingness by England to abandon the Singapore naval base. The only honourable course for England is to adopt the policy suggested by Lord Parmoor, but it is most unlikely that a Conservative Government will listen to him.

WHAT THE CANDIDATES SAY.

NEED FOR UNITY.

MR HOSSENBHOY A. LALJI INTERVIEWED.

"The Bombay Government" Mr. Hossenbhoy says, "have involved themselves in very heavy commitments such as Back Bay Reclamation and Sukkur Barrage, and unless a close eye is kept on the Government's policy, there is likelihood of the Presidency getting into deeper troubles. —A unity of action among all the nationalist parties within the Legislatures, is absolutely essential and I shall leave no stone unturned to secure that it is established."

Mr. Hossenbhoy A. Lalji, a candidate for the Bombay Legislative Council and the Assembly, was interviewed at his place in Warden Road, yesterday.

Asked if he had any definite programme for any of the two Legislatures he was seeking to enter, Mr. Hossenbhoy observed that he had been a Congressman for over 18 years and he had always tried, during that period, to follow the Congress programme.

Sad effect of Unemployment.

Mr. Hossenbhoy believed that the fall in trade, commerce and industry had resulted in widespread unemployment and that was one of the potent causes of general dissatisfaction felt by the people. If proper attention was paid to the encouragement of indigenous industries and the handicaps in the way of trade and commerce were removed, he was certain that many of the evil effects of unemployment would disappear and the people would naturally revert to broader questions in life such as getting Swaraj as early as possible.

Heavy Taxation.

Mr. Hossenbhoy emphasised that of all the provinces in India, Bombay Presidency was the most heavily taxed. The Presidency depended, to a great extent, on her trade and commerce and unless a strong fight was put up during the Budget Session in the Bombay Council and also in the Assembly, he was afraid that the country would be further split up into many other parties and factions.

Back Bay Reclamation and Sukkur Barrage.

The Government of Bombay had involved themselves in very heavy commitments such as Back Bay Reclamation and the Sukkur barrage, and unless a close eye was kept on the Governmental movements, there was likelihood of the Presidency getting into deeper troubles. It was the primary duty of the people's representatives who would be returned to the Council to see that no more public funds were thrown away in these extravagant schemes. He was going to the Assembly to fight for this there as it was his firm conviction that the Government of India were equally responsible for their failure in exercising proper supervision and control. He had said it in so many words before the Back-bay Enquiry Committee.

Big Percentage of Income-Tax.

Mr. Hossenbhoy emphatically asserted that the income-tax levied on the Bombay Presidency, was out of all proportion. Bombay paid 4 crores out of the total of 15 crores for the whole of India. The elected members of the Bombay Council and also of the Assembly had an unavoidable duty to perform as regards the reduction of the income-tax.

Partiality for European Education.

Speaking about the reform in the educational system of the Presidency, Mr Hossenbhoy observed that the money spent on the education of European boys, was much more in proportion to the money spent on Indian boys. Strong fight was necessary in the Council on behalf of the Indian students whose interests were greatly affected by the Governmental policy. The question of teachers' payment was such as no real representative of the people could dispose of without fighting hard for it. The stringency of the circumstances demanded, according to Mr. Hossenbhoy, that the Bombay Presidency should ask for bigger contributions from the central budgets. Care ought to be taken that those contributions were utilized for the good of the Indian people and not spent in any unnecessary items of the Reserved Subjects.

Excise Policy of Government.

Adverting to the excise policy of the Bombay Government, Mr. Hossenbhoy declared that although prohibition was the adopted policy of the Government, he was sorry to see that no real efforts had been made so far. Unless the Government of India were made to co-operate with the Government of Bombay, no appreciable advancement in that respect was possible. The Government of Bombay were rather nervous in taking vigorous steps because they were afraid of losing heavy revenues. Besides they had got very little control over the transit of foreign liquor. They were also nervous about injuring the revenues of the Central Government. The representatives of the people should, therefore, insist on both the Legislatures, local and central to make prohibition a realized fact.

Facilities for Hajis.

Mr. Hossenbhoy observed that he had always taken up the question of hardships caused to Hajis and other passengers. It was not extensively in the interest of the City and the Hajis that he was fighting so hard but it was also in the interest of the Presidency. In his estimation nearly 15,000 Hajis were annually leaving the shores of India from Bombay and nearly so many were returning to India through the Bombay port. If only a hundred rupees per Haji were calculated as being spent in the City, a business of not less than 30 lakhs would be provided for the City. Besides thousands of people travelled through the port of Bombay to Kathiawar, Persian Gulf and the Arabian ports and the City was able to get so much business. It was in the interests of the people that he had fought that question on the floor of the Local Council. But as passenger and traffic systems largely depended on railways, customs and port trusts, a co-ordination had to be effected between the Local and the Central Governments.

The Ratio of 16d.

Mr. Hossenbhoy said he would like to take up the Exchange question as well. Unless the natural ratio of 16d. a rupee was irremovably fixed, the Presidency was going to lose heavily in her trade, commerce and industry. He would fight tooth and nail to get the ratio brought down to its original proportion.

Unity Essential.

Asked whether he would try to bring unity among the warring wings of the Congress, Mr. Hossenbhoy vehemently asserted that such a unity was absolutely essential and he would leave no stone unturned to establish it as early as possible.

Extreme Views Must be Discouraged.

Laying stress upon the urgency of Hindu-Moslem unity, Mr. Hossenbhoy suggested that the extreme views on both the sides ought not to be encouraged. He would like to appeal to those who were more educated and enlightened to consider whether it was not in the interests of the country to allow whole-hearted encouragement to those who were backward. If that view would prevail the Hindus would succeed in securing the support of Mohammedans who after all were Indians. In that way the Mohammedans could be made to realize better the need of their country.

Sure of Success.

Speaking about his election prospects, Mr. Hossenbhoy expressed gratitude to the Mohammedan voters who not only promised to record their votes in his support but actively worked for him whenever he approached them with a request. On the strength of the promises which he had received he was pretty certain about his success in both the legislatures.

THE MILL CRISIS.

WORKER'S POINT OF VIEW.

(BY S. H. JHABWALA.)

The serious industrial crisis that has arisen in the textile area has still been unfortunately taken of lightly by the people of Bombay and though the poor are getting poorer and are being thrown out of employment and compelled to beg for food, it appears Bombay is pleasantly slumbering. It is because the public life of Bombay is at present a perfect chaos and dominated mostly by those who can scarcely claim to speak in the name of the poor and urge a fight on their behalf. The public must have been informed through Press reports of the great slump in trade, the depreciation in cotton market, the fall of cotton prices, Japanese and other foreign competition and overstocking of goods in the local godowns.

Plight of Middle Classes.

One mill after another is gradually being closed down and by the time the ink is dry on this paper some few more may be closed. In some again wages have been actually reduced and in others there is a threat of similar reduction. In some it has been decided to run the mills for short time and in some others a similar decision may be soon arrived at. Being the pioneer industry of Bombay from the biggest director down to the humblest menial all classes of workers and investors are involved in the present grave crisis. Of all these the middle classes and the labourers have to suffer the most. Organisation of middle classes and that of labourers alone can help us to find the way out of the present imbroglio. The whole of the present system of exchange of labour and profits is so worked that such an impasse as the present has been found to be possible. Capitalism has permitted discordance of interests and feuds between classes. It has ensured power for the few and imposed

(Continued on page 9).

Notes of the Day.

"Indian Interests."

When Sir Austen Chamberlain says in reply to a question in the House of Commons that he has received a translation of the Afghan-Soviet treaty and that he sees no reason to suppose it would prejudicially affect British and Indian interests, he must be understood to mean that the Treaty is not considered by the British Foreign Office as an obstacle to the policy which British Imperialism wishes to pursue in Afghanistan. As regards Indian intdrests, what else can this country wish but to develop peaceful and better trade relations with the subjects of His Majesty Amanullah Khan? Why Britain feels no anxiety about the Treaty is intelligible when we remember that some time ago M. Rothestein, a member of the Soviet Commissariat for Foreign Affairs, assured the representatives of the Foreign Press that the Treaty contained no secret clause whatsoever.

India and Imperial Defence.

One of the toughest Imperial problems is to persuade the Dominions to bear their share of Imperial defence. But it is said that the general military standard in the Dominions is to-day lower than even in 1914. Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Haining, writing in the "Journal of the United Service Institution of India", complains that "we cannot count on united action nor on any definite amount of assistance" and that "no Dominion will commit itself till the time comes." This from self-governing cousins. What, then, is to be done? Lord Birkenhead hinted at the answer when he referred to the Empire's dependence on India's military resources. Lieutenant-Colonel Haining broadens the hint and says that India may play an even more important part in Imperial defence. None who has read Indian history and the fable about the giant and the dwarf will have any doubt as to what the Lieutenant-Colonel means. However, Imperialists like him will do well not to be too sure. Like Sibyl offering her books, India now offers good terms. Later, she may quote the Dominion precedent.

Lord Astor on Prohibition.

Wet interests have been very busy of late and we hear a great deal of their "victories" but little on the other side. Lord Astor, who recently made a long tour through the United States to observe the progress of Prohibition, has, however, an encouraging story to tell. According to a London correspondent of the "Christian Science Monitor," Lord Astor believes that "the Eighteenth Amendment (Prohibition Law) will never be repealed." He testifies to the great moral and economic advantage that Prohibition has brought to the United States. He is aware that latterly saloonists have been carrying on an unscrupulous propaganda against Prohibition with support from their trans-Atlantic cousins and says that "the French wine and spirit merchants have admitted sending money to the United States to help the pro-liquor propaganda." But he also points out that in spite of these wet activities "the wets since 1912 have been defeated 17 times in 28 referenda held in 19 States." More recently, the authorities lulled into a sense of security induced by the Prohibition Law, gave the saloonists a pretty long rope. It is time that they tightened it round the neck of Demon Drink.

Plight of the Peons.

Government peons and menials of Bombay formed a union of their own some six months ago. It is difficult to see why Government have not yet recognised the Union. It seems to have been objected that the Secretary, Mr. Jhabvala, is an "outsider." But Government and other employers have waived this objection often enough before. Besides, if the peons are not educated well enough to conduct a Union, it is not all their own fault. In the villages in which they were born and bred there may not have been a single school. Now, they cannot attend night schools because, in addition to their legitimate office work, they are often compelled to do work at their Sahebs' homes, which, as Mr. Jhabvala complains, is not much different from forced labour. And for declining to do such work some of them get dismissed! It is partly to be able to make due representations in such cases that the peons need a Union. By withholding recognition, Government will lay themselves open to justifiable suspicion.

The Results of Indifference.

State indifference in India to the need of imparting adequate technical instruction in the promotion of various subsidiary occupations which mitigate the hazards of making an economic success of agriculture was clearly brought out in the evidence of the Imperial Dairy Expert at Bangalore in his evidence before the Royal Commission on Agriculture. He pointed how in none of the agricultural colleges in this country was there an attempt made to give instruction in dairy factory work. He referred also to the intention of the Government to close down the military creamery at Anand. If this is true why should not the Government convert it into a model dairy school under a trained Indian dairy expert? The Government of Bombay have already a few men of the requisite qualification in their Department of Agriculture.

BRITAIN AND CHINA.

PARMOOR URGES CONCILIATION

BALFOUR DENIES INTERFERENCE.

"EVERY LEGITIMATE GRIEVANCE MET."

In the House of Lords Lord Parmoor raised a warning voice as regards the critical situation in China and pleading for patience and promotion of conciliation, urged that Britain should do her utmost not to interfere with the commercial, industrial and economic situation there.

Lord Balfour, replying, said that British policy was directed towards removing "every legitimitate Chinese grievance. He also denied that anything was done by any foreign Power in China which was responsible for the present state of affairs in China.

CAUSE OF CHINA'S TROUBLES.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

In the House of Lords, to-day, Lord Parmoor asking for information as regards the situation in China, urged that Britain should exercise a large measure of patience and endeavour to promote conciliation, and do her utmost not to interfere with the commercial, industrial and economic situation there, because of its importance to employment in Britain.

Earl of Balfour, replying, regretted that Lord Parmoor's speech might convey an impression that Britain was pursuing a policy irritating to the Chinese, whereas British policy had uniformally been directed towards removing every legitimate Chinese grievance and meeting every legitimate demand that a Chinese patriot might reasonably make.

One of the main causes of the present difficulties was due to the fact that the recommendations of the Washington Conference had not been carried out as speedily as the Conference anticipated. Delay in the ratification of the treaty was a technical cause of which, if anybody to be blamed, it was certainly not Britain. Nothing that any foreign power had done in China, he said, was responsible for the state of a chronic military and civil war there.—Reuter.

COAL SITUATION.

CONFERENCE ADJOURNS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The Miners Conference adjourned till to-morrow, and no decision was reached to-day. There is some dissatisfaction in the Ministerial quarters with the attitude of the miners towards the Trade Union Congress Mediation Committee. The latter have apparently made suggestions and given promises which could not be fulfilled when direct conversations between the Miners and Government were held.

It is understood that in the event of negotiations being resumed between the Miners' Executive and the Cabinet Coal Committee the latter will insist on the miners putting in writing what they are prepared to do in the matter of concessions. It has transpired that when the Conference assembled some of delegates received no mandate to agree to the extension of hours.—Reuter's Special.

JUDICIAL COMMITTEE.

LATEST ADDITION TO MEMBERSHIP.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

It is understood that Sir Lancelot Sanderson will be appointed a member of the Judicial Committee. This appointment, together with the appointments of Ameer Ali, Sir John Wallis and Lord Sinha, brings up the membership of the Judicial Committee with Indian experience to four, enabling the Indian appeals, of which there are 37 this term compared with 11 from the Dominions, to be heard by two Boards sitting concurrently.—Reuter.

CONFRONTED WITH ACCUSATION.

GARIBALDI DEEPLY MOVED.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

Paris.—There was a painful scene during the examination of Garibaldi when confronted by three Italians whom he was supposed to have betrayed. They angrily accused him of wishing to send them to Italy not only to carry revolutionary tracts but also to attempt the lives of Fascist leaders. Garibaldi was deeply moved and on the verge of collapse He requested respite from examination, which was granted. —Reuter's Special.

CHINA COMMITTEE'S DEPUTATION.

RECEPTION AT FOREIGN OFFICE

RUGBY, Nov. 10.

Sir Austen Chamberlain accompanied by Locker Lampson, the Parliamentary Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs and Sir Victor Wellesley, received a deputation at the Foreign Office from the China Committee which was introduced by its Chairman Lord Southborough. After several speeches to which the Foreign Secretary replied there was a full and frank discussion on the whole subject of the present position of affairs in China, and the committee expressed their warm thanks to the Secretary of State.—B. O. W.

LATEST CABLES.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The Miners have adopted the Lancashire Resolution.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

The Board of Trade returns for October show exports at 53,176 thousand sterling and imports at 111,013 thousand sterling, increases of 2,496 thousand and 9,289 thousand sterling respectively compared with September last.—Reuter.

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.

Interesting analysis of its conception of how the British political mind works is given by the "New York Times," which discussing the Imperial Conference's discussions on the subject of Dominion status says "Conference proceeded in the usual British ways. There is plenty of time. Don't try to do too much. Distrust formulas; don't try to anticipate events. Our relations and institutions will be shaped by them. Anomalies are helpful and definitions pin you down. Each Dominion must work out its own satus in its own fashion and theories and written prescriptions wont be of much use. When bridge has to be crossed cross it." The "Times" concludes that most Dominions are well satisfied with present status anyway.—Reuter' Special.

ARMISTICE DAY.

OBSERVANCE IN BOMBAY.

The eighth anniversary of the closing of the Great War was celebrated in Bombay with the observance of two minutes' silence, as the solemnity of the occasion required. In the morning Requiem and Commemoration Services for the fallen in the War were held in several churches, while at 11 a.m. two minutes' silence was held in the city.

At 425 the day was closed with firing of salute and the trooping of the Colour on the Cooperage.

AT CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 11.

Armistice Day was befittingly observed to-day. An impressive service was held at the Cenotaph with all Regular and Auxiliary Force Units participating. Thousands of civilians gathered to observe the Two Minutes' Silence, almost all without exception wearing poppies.

At the Ex-Service Dinner to-night Major the Hon. Mr. Justice Page will propose the Toast of "The Imperial Forces" to which Major-General H. D. O. Ward, General Officer Commanding of the Presidency and Assam Districts, will reply, after which the Toast of "The Women Workers of the Great War" will also be drunk.—A. P.

AGRA UNIVERSITY.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 11.

It is understood that Mr. K. P. Kichlu, Deputy Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces, will probably be appointed to organise the Agra University in accordance with the new Act.—A. P.

AT ALLAHABAD.

Services were held in the various churches in commemoration of the Amistice Day and the Two Minutes' Silence was observed. Government offices were closed up to 12-30 p.m. There will be various functions to-day and to-morrow in connection with the Celebration.—A.P.

FIRST CANADIAN PLENIPOTENTIARY

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Ottawa.—It is officially announced that Mr. Vincent Massey has been appointed the first Canadian Plenipotentiary at Washington.—Reuter.

RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE.

LEAGUE OF NATION'S CREDITABLE WORK.

MR. BALDWIN ON FUTURE OF INDIA.

RUGBY, Nov. 10.

Reviewing international affairs at the Guildhall banquet last night, the Prime Ministernister referred to the vast improvement that had taken place since the Dominion Premiers who were his fellow guests were last in London for the Imperial Conference three years ago. At that time there was scarcely a state in Europe that was not faced by almost insoluble problems. It was one of the darkest moments since the war. He was now on the other hand able to describe foreign affairs as essentially more satisfactory than at any time since hostilities ended. There had been a definiite tangible advance towards more settled and more stable economic conditions. France, Italy, Germany and Britain were working together for reconstruction and reconciliation.

RETURN TO PEACE MENTALIITY.

The treaty of Locarno had come into force, and it was a symptom of the return to the peace mentality. Germany had become a member of the League of Nations and France and Germany were trying to eliminate any remaining causes of friction by the wise policy of mutual concessions. On all sides there was evidence in Europe of a clearer understanding that it is only by co-operation and goodwill that an era of peace and stability could be realised. It was to the League of Nations that the main credit for removing some of Europe's problems must be given. The reconstruction of Europe had been the keystone of Britain's foreign policy, and he thought they were justified in believing that British statesmanship—and he was glad in this to include the Labour Government during its short term of office—had played a not inconsiderable part in bringing these things about. Although so far as the Western hemisphere was concerned there was good reason for confidence in Asia and Eastern Europe, there had been less progress. In China they were confronted with a difficult situation, and he expressed anxious sympathy with the British communities in the Far East and Government's earnest desire to negotiate in a friendly spirit the settlement of such difficulties as had arisen between China and other Powers. In regard to India he was able to speak more hopefully than had been possible for many years past.

THE FUTURE OF INDIA.

Referring to the elections now proceeding, he said there was a real chance that whichever party claimed predominance, the policy of non-co-operators would be recognised as reactionary and sterile. If that anticipation were fulfilled, the future could be regarded with confidence and all desired that the Royal Commission whenever it met might find itself justified in recommending a further step on the road to Self-Government. Within the British Empire abroad there was to be soon on every side a healthy expansion of industry and commerce which had already reflected itself in increased opportunities for the mother country to fulfil the development which which was proceeding.—B. O. W.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION LAWS.

COMMITTEE CONCLUDES DISCUSSION

LONDON, Nov. 10.

The Economic Committee of the Imperial Conference considered to-day the question of exhibiting Empire films within the Empire.

The Workmen's Compensation Committee has concluded its discussion on the difficulties arising out of the Workmen's Compensation Laws in the Empire as they affect the payment awarded to beneficiaries in one part of the Empire and resident in another part. It considered reciprocal arrangements with regard to the simplification of payments.

The Committee also considered the attitude of various parts of the Empire on the treatment of aliens regarding workmen's Compensation, especially in the light of the convention adopted by the International Labour Conference at Geneva in 1925.—Reuter's Special.

L NCHEON TO DOMINION PREMIERS.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

An All Empire menu was served by the Empire Marketing Boards at a luncheon in honour of the Dominion Prime Ministers and their staffs, including South African white wine and Australian red wine, Kenya coffee, Cape Province liqueur and Rhodesian cigarettes.—Reuter's Special.

KING'S PARTY TO OVERSEAS VISITORS.

LONDON, Nov. 10

With the exception of the State ballroom, all State rooms in Buckingham Palace were kept open on the occasion of the King and Queen's afternoon party, to-day, in honour of the Overseas visitors The King and Queen and the Duke and Duchess of York took tea with some 500 guests and afterwards mingled and chatted with them.—Reuter's Special.

AFGHAN SOVIET TREATY.

WILL INDIAN INTERESTS BE AFFECTED?

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN'S ASSURANCE.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

In the House of Commons, to-day replying to questions Sir A. Chamberlain said that he had received translation of the Afghan-Soviet Treaty, and he had no reason to suppose that it would prejudicially affect the British and Indian interests. The Treaty had not yet been registered with the League of Nations and there was no reason why it should be registered since neither party was a member of the League. —Reuter.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN RELATIONS.

SIR A. CHAMBERLAIN ON SOVIET PROPAGANDA.

RUGBY, Nov. 10.

Sir Austen Chamberlain, Foreign Secretary, stated in the House of Commons, today, that no progress had been made towards the settlement of the British financial claims against Russia either State or private.

Answering further questions, he said he had a general statement from representatives of the Soviet in this country that the Soviet would welcome negotiations to put Anglo-Russiian relations on a better footing, and he had indicated the conditions precedent to successful negotiations. The first and foremost of these conditions was that the one political stipulation embodied in the Trade Agreement should henceforth be kept, namely, cessation outside Russian borders of official propaganda against the constitution of the British Empire.—B. O. W.

ITALIAN-SPANISH TREATY.

QUESTION IN THE COMMONS.

RUGBY, Nov. 10.

Replying to a House of Commons question Locker Lampson stated that the Italian Government had assured the Foreign Secretary that there was nothing in the Italian-Spanish treaty contrary to the obligations of the parties as signatories of the covenant which had all the force of prior engagement. The treaty in no way affected the interests of Great Britain in the Mediterranean.

A bill is being introduced in the House of Commons this afternoon by Captain Fraser, the member who lost his eye-sight during the war to enable blind persons to have the benefit of wireless telephony without paying the license fee.—B. O. W.

ITALY-YEMEN TREATY.

LONDON, Nov. 10.

In the Commons Sir Chamberlain replying to a question said that the treaty of friendship and commerce between Italy and Yemen was signed at Sansaa on September 2nd, the terms of which had been communicated to Britain. The treaty was essentially pacific and commercial and contained nothing contrary to British interests. He was not aware whether the treaty had been communicated to the League of Nations.—Reuter's Special.

TEWFIK PASHA VISITS ODESSA.

A MOVE TO CEMENT FRIENDLY RELATIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Constantinople.—Considerable speculation has been occasioned here owing to the unexpected arrival here of Tewfik Rushdi from Angora. The latter interviewed declared that he might see the Persian Minister, Timurtash Khan, but without special motive He denied there was any question of the so-called pan-Asiatic League.

Tewfik Rushdi's visit to Odessa is described in an official communique as a confirmation of the friendly relations between the two countries and the personal esteem by which the two ministers are actuated.—Reuter.

M. TCHITCHERIN MEETS TEWFIK RUSHID,

LONDON, Nov. 11.

Moscow.—M. Tchitcherin has left for Odessa to meet Tewfik Rushdi, the Turkish Foreign Minister, who is proceeding to Odessa on board the Turkish warship.—Reuter.

GALE PREVENTS LANDING.

S.S. "RANPURA" GOES TO LONDON

LONDON, Nov. 11.

A heavy gale in the Channel prevented the P. and O. steamer "Ranpura" from landing passengers at Plymouth and so the steamer proceeded to London.—Reuter.

DR DESHMUKH GOING STRONG

SWARAJIST PROSPECTS IN U. P.

RESPONSIVIST SUCCESS IN C. P.

JUSTICITES DEFEATED IN MOFUSSIL

Dr. Deshmukh has successfully polled in Karachi, Sukkur, Shikarpur and Larkana and according to the latest reports he has topped the polls in Dharwar.

The Congress candidates have come out with flying colours in Madras rural constituencies, where the Ministerialists have miserably failed.

The Responsivists have fared better in C. P. rural constituencies.

TOMORROW'S ELECTIONS.

MAHOMEDAN CONSTITUENCY

TO-MORROW'S ELECTION.

The following polling stations are fixed for elections on Saturday next the 13th instant for Mahomedan constituency Bombay city:—

Polling hours:—
8 a.m. to 12 noon.
1 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Bombay City North F and G Wards Polling station:—Damoder Thakersy Hall.

E Ward (Byculla) B. E. S. school, Byculla.

B Ward H. M. S. Common prison, Oomercarry.

A D and C Wards—Elphinstone High School.

SPLENDID SUPPORT TO DR. DESHMUKH.

(From our Correspondent.)

KARACHI, Nov. 11.

Dr. Deshmukh polls more than fifty per cent. votes in Karachi, Sukkur, Shikarpur and Larkhana. In Hyderabad he secures thirty per cent. Mr. Baptista stands second.

DHARWAR, Nov. 11.

In Dharwar Dr. Deshmukh secures nearly 80 per cent. and about 50 per cent. in Belgaum. In Gadag, Hubli, and Bijapore he has secured about 70 per cent.

AT AHMEDABAD.

AHMEDABAD, November 10.

The election for the University seat of Bombay Legislative Council took place today. Dr. Deshmukh is believed to have topped the list in Ahmedabad with about 170 votes Dr. Paranjpye getting about 45 and Mr. Baptista about 20 votes.—A. P.

UNIVERSITY ELECTION AT THANA.

DR. PARANJPYE THE FAVOURITE.

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, Nov. 11.

Yesterday, the Bombay University held its election for the Bombay Legislative Council. The total number of voters is 81 and it appears that 73 graduates attended the polling booth, and registered their votes. Dr. Paranjpye seems to have been favourite, getting 54 votes, and the remaining votes are divided between Dr. Deshmukh and Mr. Baptista. So, respect for personalities rather than respect for principles counted a great deal with many of those who voted for Dr. Paranjpye.

But, it should be borne in mind that neither Dr. Deshmukh nor Mr. Baptista cared to pay a visit to Thana, though it is 19 miles from Bombay, and solicit the support of voters.

BRISK POLLING IN SIND.

BOMBAY MINISTER'S POSITION SAFE

HYDERABAD (Sind), Nov. 11.

Though polling was heavy and the contest very keen in almost all constituencies and trouble was apprehended in some quarters, the Council elections passed off peacefully throughout Sindh. In some constituencies polling was higher than 60 per cent. The contest was keenest in Eastern Sindh non-Mahomedan constituency where the popular Congress candidate and the leader of the Congress party in Sindh, was opposed by the influential and rich Sethia, Mukhi Harkishandas. The return of Sir Ghulam Mussain Hidayatullah, Minister Local Self-Government, Bombay, is almost certain.—A. P.

THE AHMEDABAD SEAT.

Of the three candidates from Ahmedabad for the non-Mahomedan seat, in the Bombay Council, the polling for Dewan Bahadur Harilal Desai seems to be the heaviest, and it is believed that he will come out successful.—A. P.

ELECTORAL POSITION IN U. P.

SWARAJISTS IN MINORITY.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 11

"The Leader," in summing up the electoral position in the United Province, says that the Swarajists have set up a large number of candidates for the local Council and, after withdrawals and the unopposed return of one candidate, there are forty-three Swarajists in the field. Out of the total number of seats open to election, less than half are being contested by the Swarajists. Thus, even if all of them are returned, they cannot form a majority; and it is likely that a good number of them will be defeated. So far as can be ascertained, the Independent Congress Party has set up twenty-six candidates and it is also supporting the candidature of a number of others. It appears that in only twenty-one constituencies there is a straight fight between Swarajist and non-Swarajist candidates. In practically every constituency where there is a plethora of candidates, a Swarajist is standing for election.—A. P.

C. P. COUNCIL RETURNS.

NAGPUR, Nov. 11

For the Nagpur-Ramtek rural constituency and Katol, Saoner and Umrer rural constituency of the C. P. Legislative Council Messrs. Vaidya and Kalikar both Responsivists were declared elected respectively. The Swarajist candidates and Independents were defeated.—A. P.

SAFETY OF BALLOT BOXES.

MR. A. R. IYENGAR'S REQUEST.

MADRAS, Nov. 11.

Ballot boxes in the recent elections for the city Mahomedan and non-Mahomedan constituencies of Madras Council and city non-Mahomedan constituency of the Assembly are preserved in a room in the office of the returning officer. Counting of ballot papers for the Assembly will take place only on Monday next and counting of other ballot papers are in progress. In order to assure safety of the Assembly boxes Mr. A. Rangaswamy Iyengar on behalf of Sjt. Srinivasa Iyengar, Congress Candidate for the Assembly requested the Returning Officer to see that they were kept in a separate room sealed and locked, so that they might not be meddled with in any way while the ballot boxes for city constituencies were removed from the rooms for counting. The returning Officer declined to comply with this request as he found no need for doing so. Interviewed the returning Officer, who is the Commissioner of the Madras Corporation said, that ballot boxes for three constituencies mentioned above had been kept in separate places in a big room sealed and locked and were being guarded by a strong contingent of police. He saw no need for keeping the Assembly boxes in a separate room which would necessitate additional police guard. It is understood representations have been made to the Government in the matter.—A. P.

JUSTICITES DEFEATED.

(From Our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, Nov. 11.

Two Justicites and one Independent stood for the Trichinopoly Urban seat to the Madras Legislative Council. The Independent candidate U. Ramaswami Iyer came out successful and has since joined the Congress.

L. K. Tulsi Ram Congress Candidate for Madura Urban Constituency has come out successful. He was opposed by a Justice Party candidate who is very influential as the chairman of the Madura Municipal Council.

COUTING OF VOTES.

MADRAS, Nov. 10.

The actual counting of votes for the Madras city non-Mahomedan constituency will

(Continued on Next Page.)

SPIRIT OF N. C. O. NOT DEAD.

REFORMS---A FAILURE.

PERSONAL ATTACKS DEPLORED.

PT. MALAVIYA PLEADS FOR A COMMON PROGRAMME.

In his speech at the Gaiety lasting for about two hours, Pandit Malaviya deplored personal attacks and he said that differences were in a way inevitable, though not unbridgable.

The spirit of Non-co-operation, continued Panditji, was not dead and would not die unless and until India had obtained full freedom.

Replying to his critics Panditji stated that he had been a staunch non-co-operator long before non-co-operation campaign. He was a fighter all his life and would remain a fighter all his life.

ALWAYS A FIGHTER.

Whatever may be the difference of opinion on the views expressed by Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya in his speech on the political situation at the Gaiety Theatre, last evening, the oration was one of Pandit Malaviya's greatest personal triumphs. The speech can safely rank with the best of its kind delivered in England by a few first-rate English orators. For a man of Pandit Malaviya's age and health to have delivered full two hours' oration in a sonorous voice and silvery fluency, constitutes a record.

The Gaiety Theatre was packed and Pandit Malaviyaji, when he arrived exactly at 6, was received with loudest acclamations. In the unavoidable absence of the President-elect, Mr. Natarajan was voted to the chair.

A RIGHT SORT OF LEADER.

In opening the proceedings Mr. K. Natarajan thanked the audience for having given him the unexpected honour of presiding over an address to be given by so distinguished a patriot as Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. The political situation of India, continued the President, was fraught, in the present times, with so many possibilities that, a man of Pandit Malaviya's moderation, sobriety and versatility was required to guide the destinies of the country.

UNITY FAILED.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya who rose to speak amidst a very loud ovation began by saying that they had gathered there on the eve of a General Election. A keen fight was going on among the candidates of various political parties. An attempt was made to bring about a harmonious unity within the Congress ranks but it failed, to the great misfortune of the country. The elections were fought on party lines and personal bickerings and vituperations had mastered the situation.

PERSONALITIES AND NOT PRINCIPLES

Referring to the attacks made on him and his Responsivist friends, Pandit Malaviya was extremely grieved to note that in the heat of election campaigns, the principles for which the parties stood were safely forgotten and the personalities had come in their places. The differences were, in a way, inevitable but that they should cloud the important issues before the nation, was a fact that would pain any real lover of India. Whatever might be the differences before or during the election campaigns, they were surely of less importance than the things that were going to be done in the near future.

ATTACKS ON PATRIOTS.

Pandit Malaviya was very much pained to notice that a city like Bombay which had been good old mother of many a patriot, should tolerate the attempts that were made every day to villify her best sons. All the sacrifices and labours that those patriots had dedicated in the service of their dear motherland, were forgotten in a day to suit the requirements of a few men who unfortunately differed from them. He hoped from the bottom of his heart and prayed that the personal attacks would altogether disappear from Indian politics. He was not there to support or put down anybody but he could not help making mention of one or two instances which he could not dispose of with out saying a word on them. The personal attacks on Mr. M. A. Jinnah whose record of national service was such as Bombay had a reason to be proud of, were, indeed, very much regrettable. Why a man who had stood courageously against the worst frowns of Government and had rendered such a brilliant service to the country, should be the target for personal attacks and villifications, passed his imagination. Why of all people Mr. Jayakar should be selected as the betrayer of his country's interests, Pandit Malaviya was at a loss to understand. Mr. Jayakar who gave up his lucrative practice at the call of Mahatma Gandhi, who ran to the Punjab, to defend the poor innocent people crushed under the Martial Law, was not to be censured in the way in which he had been censured by men who were up till the previous day, his acknowledged friends. The leaders of the different parties were after all brothers and comrades. Soon the day would come when they would be sitting together as the sons of their dear old motherland.

THE INTERESTS AT ISSUE.

Pandit Malaviya went on to say that the interests of the whole land were at stake. Surely the Elections were not meant to aggrandise persons. The parties were divided by a very short line. They were not at all of any vital importance. The question at issue was whether the policy put forward by the Swaraj Party was sound or the policy for which the Responsivists and their friends stood.

DYARCHY UNWORKABLE.

Pandit Malaviyaji here depicted the picture of the present political situation in India. That the country was acutely divided on Reforms was admitted on all hands. The system of dyarchy had failed and failed woefully. The working of the dyarchy had shown it even much worse that what the Indian politicians had anticipated it would be. Nobody was satisfied with the Reforms as they were. One and all, they were for the NATIONAL DEMAND that was put before the Assembly in February, 1924. The dissatisfaction of the entire Indian population was made clearly manifest by an immediate demand of the Round Table Conference.

WRONG DIAGNOSIS.

Here Pandit Malaviya made an allusion to a conversation that took place between him and a high Government official a few years after the Reforms Act was passed. The official gentleman asked Pandit Malaviya how an appeal could be made to Parliament and the British subjects for the revision of the Act when it had not been worked even for a few years; to which the Panditji promptly replied that the framers of the Reforms had not correctly diagnosed disease from which India was suffering. A wrong medicine had been administered through haste and hence all the trouble.

FIGHTER NOW AND FOR EVER.

Pandit Malaviya felt sorry because he was depicted by an English friend of his, as a man who could be satisfied with little boons at the hands of the Government. He vehemently affirmed that he had been a fighter all his life. The Congress was fighting for the introduction of parliamentary system in India ever since its advent and it was due to the persistent agitation of the Congress that the Reform Act of 1892 was passed. The Swarajists were simply accusing the other parties without giving any better programme than the one which they condemned so vociferously. Pandit Malaviya would certainly accept the Swaraj if the Swarajists were giving it him in one day. But was it possible? He failed to find in the criticisms directed against him and his party, any guiding principle or constructive programme. He had been anxiously endeavouring for national advancement according to the light within him.

AT AMRITSAR.

Referring to the stages and ordeals through which the Reform Act had had to pass, Pandit Malaviyaji observed that the best talents of the country had gathered at Amritsar to give the country's verdict upon the Act. Lokmanya Tilak than whom they had not a shrewder politician for over a hundred years, had asked the country to work the Reforms for what they were worth. Mahatma Gandhi whose spiritual character and magnanimity of heart were the gifts of the century, had also joined hands with Lok. Tilak. Though discussion had taken place between Lokmanya Tilak and Deshbandhu Das on one side and Mahatma Gandhi on the other and it was on all hands agreed that the allegations made against India that she was not fit for self-Government, were absolutely untrue. The Reforms were unanimously put down as inadequate, unsatisfactory and disappointing but they were to be worked for what they were worth. Had the Rowlatt Act and the massacre of Amritsar not occurred, no changes would have come in the attitude of the Congressmen towards the Reforms. Rowlatt Act was vigorously fought on the floors of the Imperial Legislative Council and the ground was prepared for the Satyagraha which Mahatma Gandhi proclaimed a few days later.

SPIRIT OF NON-CO-OPERATION NOT DEAD.

The policy of Non-co-operation, continued Pandit Malaviya, was an excellent policy. It had created a spirit of defiance against the bureaucracy and in it lay the chief merit of it. No policy appealed to the masses more during the period of 150 years, than the policy of non-co-operation. He ungrudgingly admitted that the spirit of non-co-operation, if by that was meant the spirit of defiance, was not dead. It was lying dormant and would not die unless and until India had obtained full freedom.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya then explained elaborately how the boycott of Councils and the policy of obstruction advocated by the Swaraj Party had both failed.

POSSIBILITIES OF A GOOD MINISTER.

It was Pandit Malaviya's firm conviction that given a good backing by the elected members of the Councils, the Minister would be able to do immense service to the motherland. Answering a query from a young gentleman, Pandit Malaviya assured that the Ministers were not altogether without funds. For the first three years after the introduction of the Reform Act, the Minister were severely handicapped owing to shortness of funds but in the last Councils they had good amounts at their disposal. The Ministership of education was a very important one and a good educational minister would do a lot in the way of educating young boys and girls on the right lines.

NON-CO-OPERATOR FOR A VERY LONG TIME.

Replying to his critics Pandit Malaviya stated that he had been a staunch non-co-operator long before the word non-co-operation was brought into the dictionary of Indian politics. He had opposed the Press Act in 1910 and he was one of the two members who voted against the Act while all other members including Indians as well, had voted for it. He was again the chief opposer of Government's proposal of exacting ten millions from poor India as a war-contribution. When the Rowlatt Bill and the Indemnity Bill were put to vote, he was every time in the opposition lobby. He challenged anybody to point out a single instance where he had co-operated when he ought to have non-co-operated. Non-co-operation was like arsenic not to be used in each and every dose. He had used it whenever the country's interests demanded it.

COMMON NATIONAL PROGRAMME.

Pandit Malaviya made a strong plea in favour of a common national programme. Unity was essential at whatever cost. The Councils had to be worked for training the young men in discipline and national service. Even a less advanced programme would be more effective if backed by a solid unity of all the Nationalist parties. The Government had been callous in their considerations.

The representatives of Indians had to put up a vigorous fight to prove it to the hilt that India was fit for fulll Responsible Government that very day. Questions like the ratio of Exchange, the Gold Standard, the Gold Currency were of primary importance and it was for the sake of them that the country had to be united.

INDIAN MINT—A REMEDY.

Speaking about the difficulties of Gold Currency, Pandit Malaviya suggested that a mint should be established in India to produce the gold mohurs. Let the Government provide the mint and they would have a sound gold currency in the country. There should be no obligation on the Government to give gold in return. India had enough gold to have her currency in gold coins.

RELIGIOUS INTOLERANCE IS NO EXCUSE.

Mr. Baldwin had told them to cultivate religious tolerance. English politicians looked upon Hindu-Moslem feuds as a great hindrance in the way of granting full responsible Government to India. Was that a circumstance to be pitted against India's birthright to have her full freedom? The examples of England herself and Canada indicated that religious feuds were never an impediment in the political growth of those countries.

Pandit Malaviya then answered a few questions and the proceedings were brought to a close.

THE MILL CRISIS.

(Continued From Page 6.)

the burden of their luxurious support upon the over-loaded yokes of poverty and penury.

Agency System.

The Agents of textile factories have time and again emphasised before the Textile Enquiry Board that the Agency system is the best and most suitable arrangement for running textile concerns under the present circumstances. Unfortunately some of those interested in the progress of the masses connive at the gross libel on workers contained in the above statement. I was alone in the whole list of witnesses to assert that present agency system is a great industrial fraud perpetrated upon the investors and the actual producers of the stock of the country. The alternative I suggested was overhauling of the present system and substituting instead the workers' and the employers' joint councils of textile administration in whom shall be vested the complete control of the mills. The world is drifting very rapidly to democratic co-operation with each other, and so of the employers with the employees: This factor creates the natural consequence of mutual and lasting confidence between the two. It is such mutual trust that will eliminate all force of despondency in depression like the present.

India is still new to socialistic ideals of industrial life. Prosperity can be again ushered in our midst by following a socialistic programme by which the larger co-operation of the actual producers is invited. Socialism to many is rather a frightening scare like Bolshevism, but be it mentioned that Bolshevism has brought food and education to the masses of Russia on a scale hitherto unknown at any time in the iron days of Czarism. The only panacea for the present industrial evils in our country is establishment of socialistic ideas in all our economic administration.

DR. DESMUK GOING STRONG

(Continued from Previous Page.)

commence, to-morrow afternoon in the office of the Commissioner of the Madras Corporation, the Returning Officer.—A. P.

KEEN CONTEST IN CALCUTTA

PARTY MOVES AND COUNTER-MOVES.

CALCUTTA, November 11.

With the general elections coming off in less than a week a bird's eye view of the position in the city as well as in the province reveals feverish activity on the part of the party leaders who are now touring the countryside. A glance at the final list of nominations will show that the Congress has put forward the largest number of candidates contesting every one of the 50 non-Mahommedan and 11 out of the 32 Mahomedan elected seats. The opponents of the Congress candidates for the non-Mahomedan seats are either Responsivists or Independents. Next come the Moslems who again can be divided into three distinct groups headed respectively by Sir Abdur Rahim, Abdullah Suhrawardy and Mr. A. K. Ghuznavi, ex-Minister

REAL STORM CENTRE.

The keenest of the fights are expected to be staged in Calcutta and Midnapore. In North Calcutta the contest will be between Mr. J. N. Basu, a prominent Liberal leader who sat in the last Council and Mr. Subash Chandra Bose, Swarajist candidate now an ordinance prisoner in the Mandalay jail on whose behalf the Swarajists are conducting an intensive campaign. In South Calcutta constituency which includes the residence of the late Mr. C. R. Das a Congress candidate opposes a prominent Independent candidate. This seat in the last Council was held by S. N. Haldar, a lieutenant of the deceased Swarajist leader. The fight in North Midnapore is between Mr. B. N. Sasmal another lieutenant of the late Mr. Das who is now an Independent Congress candidate and a Congress nominee. The origin of this peculiar contest can be traced direct to the sensational developments at the Provncial Conference held at Krishnagore in May last.

In the Bengal National Chamber of Commerce constituency Mr. D. Chakravarti leader of the Responsivist party is opposed by two Kumars coming on Congress tickets. From the Mymensingh constituency a Maharaja is opposing the Congress candidates, and in West Mymensingh an old Congressman who was returned to the last Council as a Swarajist is now opposing the Congress nominee. Even in the Swarajist stronghold of Chittagong the leader of the Bengal Congress Party Mr. J. K. Sengupta is opposed by two candidates on the Hindu ticket.

MR. JINNAH'S CANDIDATURE.

REASON FOR MUSLIM OPPOSITION.

The Anjumane-Zia-ul-Islam has issued translation of an editorial article which was published in the "Akbare-Islam" of the 27th April (Saturday) 1912 with reference to Mr. Jinnah's amazing and *Unislamic* pronouncements uttered in the last session of the Imperial Council of the aforesaid year in support of Mr. Basu's Civil Marriage Bill. The Anjuman hopes that it will be judged by the Muslim public with regard to its opposition to Mr. Jinnah's candidature on the perusal of the following:—

"It was not expected by the Mussalmans of this Presidency that the Hon. Mr. M. A. Jinnah who represents the Bombay Presidency as the Mahomedan Representative in the Imperial Council should have been so bold as a true Muslim to have repudiated the sacred tenets of the Holy Kuran. This happened in the last session of the Imperial Council when Mr. Jinnah made a speech supporting the Hon. Mr. B. Basu's Civil Marriage Bill which was introduced and which ended in a fiasco. We have no intention to enter into the controversy as to the justification or non-justification of the debate. Though the object of the bill was to unify the different communities of India yet it was directer against religious tenets."

The Hon. Mr. Ali Imam, while opposing Mr. Basu's Bill, expressed strongly that "under no circumstances this Bill could be made a Law because this Bisl goes against the tenets of the Kuran. It is openly declared in the Kuran that to contract marriage with women who believe in idolatry or who are infidels is unlawful".

In reply to the Hon. Mr. Ali Imam's speech the Hon. Mr. Jinnah said that "it is true that it is clearly written in the Kuran that the Mussalmans can only marry with women of Ahle-Kitab and they cannot marry with other women. I admit this but may I ask whether this is only the first opportunity when a Bill is to be passed against the Kuran and Sharah-Mahomadi. Acting on the times of the moment, the Council has enacted Laws many times in opposition to the Sarah-Mahomadi. As, for instance, the Contract Act pertaining to the Mahomedan Marriage is one, besides there is another law which is in force at the present moment and which is against the tenets of the Kurane-Shariff. A convert is unfortunate to inherit his father's property but in accordance with the present Law of the British Government a Mahomedan may yet be fortunate to claim ancestral property though he may have renounced his religion. This law absolutely repudiates the Sharah-Mahomadi. These instances are in support of the Hon. Mr. Basu's Bill and they must be acted upon. And therefore Saharah-Mahomadi must be altered so that acting on the times of the moment the beneficial work must be carried through. Such a thing cannot go against religion."

It is not only this but the intention of Mr. Jinnah's speech goes to the root of the cause viz., his denial of the Kurane-Shariff and Sharah-Mahomadi. It is necessary to announce publicly that the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah while supporting Mr. Basu's Bill has totally repudiated Saharah-Mahomadi.

MATCH ENDS IN DRAW.

SANDHAM'S THIRD CENTURY. IN INDIA.

M. C. C. SCORE 252 FOR 6 WKTS

HUDSON JUST MISSES CENTURY.

THE RIVAL TEAMS.

ARMY TEAM	M. C. C. TEAM.
Major Betham.	A. E. R. Gilligan,
O. B. Graham.	A. Sandham,
L. H. Mallenson,	Eckersley,
R. F. Garnons Williams,	J. Parsons,
J. J. C. Cocks,	G. Earle,
B. Howlett,	Astill,
N. J. O. Carbutt,	M. Hill,
L. Williams,	Geary,
R. E. H. Hudson,	Chichester Constable,
K. Mackessack,	G. Boyes,
G. S. Grimston,	R. E. S. Wyatt.

LAHORE, Nov. 11.

Owing to the M. C. players attending the Armistice Day prayers at the Cathedral this morning, the start was delayed by nearly 45 minutes. A drizzle had set in just before 11 a.m. but when Sandham came out with Parsons to continue the M. C. C. innings, the wicket was playing true. A telegram for Sandham then held up the game for a few minutes. Parsons made some hazardous strokes and never looked as though he would settle down. He lifted the ball high over the Midon's head, but the fieldsman running back to it dropped a rather difficult catch. The batsman was not to reap any advantage out of this, however, for Hudson at mid-off held a high catch soon after, (164—4—5).

SANDHAM SCORES CENTURY.

Gilligan came in but did not last long; he saw Sandham reach his 100 with his favourite pull to leg and himself repeated the stroke on the offside off Grimston. Sandham had taken two hours and ten minutes to complete his century, which included 10 fours. Gilligan hit out to Mackessack, who came on in place of Grimston and was clean bowled. It seemed as though the bowlers were getting the upper hand, and the impression was confirmed when the same bowler captured Earle's wicket a few runs later. Sandham, on passing his century, opened his shoulders and was nearly stumped off Carbutt but Cocks lost an excellent opportunity. Earle's career at the wicket was as usual meteoric He hit up 17 runs in less than half the number of minutes and was out to a splendid catch near the opposite screen by Grimston.

Geary and Sandham then became associated, and at lunch interval were not out with 141 and 7 respectively.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF.

Gilligan declared M. C. C. Innings closed during the interval, and on resumption, Garmens Williams and Mallenson started to the attack of Geary and Wyatt. History repeated itself in a startling fashion army losing Garnons Williams wicket with only one run on the score board. Wyatt's policy in augmenting the field on offside had proved quite successful, Garnons Williams driving hard into Astills hands at cover. (1-1-1) Hudson and Malienson then made a fine stand, both scoring quickly. Mackenson drovev with considerable power, while Hudson made some spectacular shots through covers. At 31, double change was made, Boyes and Astill replacing Geary and Wyatt. Runs continued to come at a good rate, but Mallenson was badly missed in the slips by Parsons off.

Chichester Constable came on in place of Astill at 66, and Gilligan himself took over at the other end. With a lovely leg-side for four off latters 1st ball, Mallenson reached his fifty amidst cheers, the total score then being 77.

Resuming their innings after tea, Mallenson and Hudson went on to put up a record second wicket partnership against the M. C. C. Mallenson had been at the wicket nearly two hours for his 75. In tring to turn Astill to leg, he was out leg before the wicket. He hit 7 fours and gave no chance. He and Hudson who then had 41 added 126 for the second wicket. L. Williams remained only a few minues, 14 runs being made while he was in. Partnered next by Betham, Hudson continued to play excellent cricket. The game was however dull as neither side seemed to take matters very seriously. Hudson reached his 90 at two minutes from the time, and thinking as he subsequently admitted, that there was not enough time to make his century, he opened his shoulders to Astill. A brilliant four to leg, and off next ball he was well held by Sandham just near the sight screen. Hudson played fluent and faultless cricket, hitting 11 fours. Carbutt was bowled in the last over of the day and then the stumps were drawn. The match thus ended in draw.

M. C. C. FIRST INNINGS.

SANDHAM (not out)	141
WYATT c Gannons Williams b Graham	9
WYATT c Gannons Williams b Graham	9
ECKERSLEY c Betham b Grimston	25
ASTILL (run out)	30
PARSONS c Hudson b Howlett	5
GILLIGAN b Mackessack	12
EARLE c Grimston c Mackessack	17
GEARY (not out)	7
Extras	6
Total (for 6 wickets)	252

Fall of wickets:—4/164, 5/202, 6/228.—Associated Press.

ARMY TEAM—SECOND INNINGS.

Mallenson l b w b Astill	75
Hudson c Sandham b Astill	94
Williams c Geary b Astill	8
Betham (not out)	18
Carbett b Eckersley	6
Extras	11
Total (for 5 wkts)	212

Fall of Wickets:—2/130 3/144 4/203 5/212.

BOWLING ANALYSIS—ARMY TEAM.

	Wkt.	Runs.
Wyatt	1	9
Geary	0	16
Boyes	0	30
Astill	3	41
Constable	0	5
Gilligan	0	9
Earle	0	60
Eckersley	1	21
Parsons	0	6

—A. P.

MR, BALDWIN'S SERMON.

SIR. PHEROZE SETHNA'S VIEW.

The Lord Mayor's day is a great event in the city of London and every year on November 9th public eagerly await the speech that the Prime Minister makes at the Lord Mayor's banquet for he takes the opportunity to refer in the course of his remarks to all the burning questions of the hour. This year amongst the guests were also the representatives of India as well as the Dominions and the Colonies who have proceeded there to attend the Imperial Conference. In Mr. Baldwin's speech he has devoted far more space to India than is usually the case. He has referred primarily to the Council elections which are going on at the present moment. The remarks which he made following so closely upon what Lord Birkenhead said the other day proves that the elections here are being watched very carefully in England. Mr Baldwin has expressed the hope that no matter whichever party may claim preponderance the policy of non-co-operation may at least be recognised as reactionary and sterile. This is exactly what the newly formed Indian National Party has been trying for the last two or three months to impress upon the electorate. It is difficult to say whether their efforts will be crowned with success by reason of the return of a much smaller number of Swarajists as compared to their numbers of three years ago. Whether they come in in small numbers or large, it will be a great thing for India if they will drop their former tactics which have not advanced our cause but has retarded it.

The Premier has expressed the hope that the Royal Commission may feel justified in recommending a further step on the road to advance They know well enough that there certainly can be no going back, but what we want is a very substantial advance and on our part we must all, Swarajists and non-Swarajists, do what we can to deserve it. Mr. Baldwin has not stated that the Royal Commission will be in 1929 but on the contrary he has referred to it as whenever it may meet. This means that there is yet a possibility of the Commission being appointed before 1929. Let us hope that will be the case.

Finally in the speech there is reference to internal dissensions. It is a thorny subject and one which has unquestionably put back the hands of the clock so far as our political progress is concerned. Religious differences must be set aside and communal riots and disturbances must be a thing of the past or it is certain that our political advance will be very slow indeed. Let us hope the sound advice given by Lord Irwin will bear good fruit and the different communities in the land will live in peace and amity and endeavour to promote the best interests of the country.

The Municipal Board of Benares has resolved to present an Address to his Excellency the Viceroy on his forthcoming visit there.—A. P.

EUROPEANISING HYDERABAD

A DOZEN OFFICIALS TO BE IMPORTED.

PROGRESS TOWARDS SELF-GOVERNMENT.

(By Our Special Representative.)

HYDERABAD (Deccan), Nov. 10.

Except the retirement, by Farman, after full term of service, of Mohamed Nawaz Jang (Director-General of Police) and Ra... Yar Jang (Inam Commissioner) of the Hyderabad State, nothing further has developed. The statement issued by the "Indian Daily Mail" on 2nd instant is totally baseless and groundless in all its details.

No European from outside has yet come. It is, however, reported from reliable sources that the Resident at Hyderabad is communicating with different Provincial Governments in British India with a view to secure the services of nearly a dozen Europeans for the post of the Vice-President of the State Council, Ministers and heads of various departments and it seems that it would at least require a fortnight for actual and momentous changes in State administration.

NIZAM SUMMONS COUNCILLORS.

On Monday, the 8th instant just after the receipt of one letter followed by another from the Resident H. E. H. the Nizam at once summoned his four Councillors and conferred with them from 11 to 2 p.m.—The question of powers, etc., with which the incoming European Officials, specially the Vice-President, are to be invested, is at present receiving Nizam's serious attention. Meanwhile, rival parties are at work in persuading the Nizam to give up the idea of the appointment of Maharaja Yamin-ul-Sultanat Bahadur, as President of the Council, apparently and to select one member out of the present Ministers instead but as Maharaja is the only choice of both the Governments and as no capable and fit candidate is available in the State the decision about appointment is to remain final.

HYDERABAD APPOINTMENTS.

GOVT. OF INDIA DENIES STATEMENT.

DELHI, November 11.

With reference to the publication in the "Indian Daily Mail" from its Hyderabad correspondent of certain statements regarding the administrative changes in the State, the Government of India (Foreign and Political Department) have issued the following communique: "Misleading statements have recently appeared in a Bombay paper regarding Hyderabad affairs. Not only has the attitude both of His Exalted Highness and of the Government of India been seriously misrepresented but the announcement that two officers named in the message to the paper in question are shortly to be appointed respectively Deputy President and Secretary of the Executive Council at Hyderabad is entirely without foundation." The names were those of Mr. Carter and Mr. Robson.—A. P.

HOME MEMBER RETIRES.

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 10.

The retirement of Nawab Rahimyar Jung, Home Member, has been officially announced.

It is rumoured that the Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad will be elected. President of the Executive Council but confirmation is not forthcoming.—A. P.

POPPY DAY IN BOMBAY.

Two girls "doing their bit for the ex-servicemen by selling poppies on Armistice Day at Hornby Road.

The solemn two-minute silence at 11 O'clock on Thursday when all traffic was stopped.

SWARAJISTS AND RESPONSIVISTS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—A perusal of the address delivered by Pandit Malaviya at the Madhav Bagh and the interview by Mr. Jayakar, both published in your issue of the 9th November, brings to prominence the essential differences among the Nationalists. According to the Pandit, the Independents and Responsivists are formulating a fresh National demand to which they shall stick to the end of their breath. That is to say, these parties do not now consider that the National Demand made in the Assembly and passed by a large majority in which Independents and Swarajists joined does not hold good any more for reasons explained by them. It is a sad commentary on the mentality of the seceders from the Congress that this should be so. Your report in your paper is not clear as to why a fresh National Demand is necessary. According to Mr. Jayakar, the Responsivists are going to accept Ministers "only in those cases where the party thinks that they can be worked for the good of the people and for the efficient discharge of their duties as the people's representatives." The Responsivists do not accuse the Swarajists of non-acceptance of office under all circumstances. At the smallest gesture that the Ministry could be worked to the good of the people, the Swarajists would be prepared to consider the revision of their policy in respect of this particular point. One of the principal items of the Congress manifesto says that Swarajist members in the Legislatures will move resolutions and introduce bills on subjects of general interest to the people of the country and Mr. Jayakar says that for the same purposes the Responsivists would accept Ministerships. Where then does the difference lie? To a simple man Mr. Jayakar's idea of acceptance of office and the Congress manifesto amount to one and the same thing, viz., where the people's interests are concerned, there is no difference between the two wings.

It is highly regrettable that both the Pandit and Mr. Jayakar still speak of the Swarajist programme as one of "wild obstruction" in the face of the Congress Manifesto which says that all bills and measures by which the bureaucracy seeks to strengthen its grip over the people should be opposed and all measures for the moderation of the condition of the people could be supported and passed. It is the irony of our present position that embittered leaders of the type of Pandit Malaviya and Mr. Jayakar should mislead the country and especially the voters who alone matter for the present, in this fashion.

So far as one can see, the main difference between the Swarajists and the Responsivists lies in the following two points: (1) National Demand and (2) The condition precedent to the acceptance of office. While the Swarajists clearly adhere to the former and would accept office only when there is a gesture from the Government, the Responsivists are formulating another National Demand and would leave it to the country to decide if Ministerships, if and when offered, should be accepted or not. In fairness to the people, the Responsivists owe it to themselves to place before the electorate their new national demand and the conditions precedent to the acceptance of office. Otherwise, the Congress programme alone holds good.

Yours etc.,

R. KRISHNA AYYAR.

RY. EMPLOYEES' GRIEVANCE

WILL THERE BE GENERAL STRIKE ON B. N. RY.?

A Press message issued by the B. N. Railway, I. Labour Union, Karagpur Branch, states:—

"Important resolutions were unanimously passed at the mass meeting of the B. N. Ry. Indian Labour Union, Khargpur Branch held at Kharagpur on Sunday last under the Chairmanship of Mr. B. N. Sircar. About 10,000 Railway employees of Traffic, Engineering, Loco, Carriage and Wagon and Station Committee Departments were present, including "dhobees" and sweepers of the Settlement, who are also oppressed by the Station Committee Authorities. Great discontentment prevailed. The main grievances of the employees are (1) Insecurity of service on the B. N. Railway, (2) Insufficient wages, (3) Ill-treatment and harassment by the Supervising staff.

"15 days' time has been given to the Union by the masses to wait on the Agent of the B. N. Railway on Deputation and settle their grievances. Central Executive Council of the Labour Union is summoned and a meeting will shortly take place to discuss the present situation. A general strike is apprehended if the grievances are not redressed."

MOTOR-CAR THEFTS.

SUSPECT PLACED BEFORE MAGISTRATE.

An arrest has been made by the Colaba Police in connection with the theft of a motor car belonging to Mr. Heath from Wodehouse Road, which was found, later on lying abandoned in the compound of Motilal Mansions in Apollo Street. The accused in the case is a Mahomedan named Sheikh Gaffar Sheikh Husein, who was employed by Mr. Kajiji, Receiver of the High Court, as a night watchman in the landed property known as "Motilal Mansions." About a week after Mr. Heath's car was found in the compound of the said Mansions, three tyres and accessories valued at Rs. 400 were found to be short.

A similar case took place in which a car was stolen from near the Taj Mahal Hotel and the car was found abandoned the next morning in the same compound as above. In this case the Lamington Road Police have arrested two persons. The Police believed that the accused was concerned with the thefts and that he was a member of a gang of motor car thieves and therefore arrested him.

The accused was placed before Mr. S. S. Rangnekar, the Chief Presidency Magistrate by a Sub-Inspector of the Colaba Police Station who applied for his remand into police custody till the 20th, pending further enquiries.

Mr. Yusufalli Tyeballi, appeared for the accused and applied for bail. His Worship, however, rejected the application for bail and remanded the accused to police custody.

GAGGED LEGISLATURES.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL TO OVERRIDE PRESIDENT

CENSURE OF MINISTERS.

Fresh rules have been issued by the Government of India, with the sanction of the Secretary of State, to circumscribe the rights of the members of the Legislatures. In regard to the Legislative Assembly, the Governor-General has been powered to hold up discussion irrespective of the discretion of the President of the Assembly.

In the case of Legislative Councils, the right of members to raise motions of no-confidence against Minister will not be allowed unless a large proportion of members should stand up in support of the motion before it is discussed. The proportions have been separately stated for the several provinces.

We quote below the Rules in regard to the Assembly and the Punjab Legislative Council:—

No. 324 26 G.1. In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (1) of section 67, read with section 129A of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to direct that the following further amendment shall be made in the Indian Legislative Rules, namely:—

After rule 24 of the said rules the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

"24A. (41) Save in so far as is otherwise provided by these rules or in any case in which a communication is to be made to the Governor-General under any provision of the Government of India Act or of these rules, no discussion of a matter of general public interest shall take place otherwise than on a resolution moved in accordance with the rules governing the moving of resolutions except with the consent of the President and of the Member of the Government to whose department the motion relates.

(2) It shall not be permissible to the President or to the Member of the Government concerned to give his consent to the moving of any motion in regard to any of the subjects in regard to which a resolution cannot be moved and the decision of the Governor-General on the point whether any motion is or is not within the restrictions imposed by sub-rule (1) of rule 23 shall be final.

(3) The Governor-General may disallow any motion or part of a motion on the ground that it cannot be moved without detriment to the public interest or on the ground that the relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the Governor-General in Council and if he does so the motion shall not be valid in the list of business."

No. 324-26-G.-6.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (5) of section 72D, read with section 129A of the Government of India Act, the Governor-General in Council, with the sanction of the Secretary of State in Council, is pleased to direct that the following further amendments shall be made in the Punjab Legislative Council Rules, namely:—

1. After rule 10 of the said rules, the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

"10A. (1) A member who has resigned the office of Minister may with the consent of the President make a personal statement in explanation of his resignation.

(2) Such statement shall be made after questions and before the list of business for the day is entered upon.

(3) On such statement no debate shall be allowed: Provided that a member of the Government shall be entitled after the member has made his statement to make a state ment pertinent thereto."

2. After rule 12 of the said rules the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

"12A. (1) A motion expressing want of confidence in a Minister or a motion disapproving the policy of the Minister in a particular respect may be made with the consent of the President and subject to the following restrictions namely:—

(a) leave to make the motion must be asked for after questions and before the list of business for the day is entered upon.

(b) the member asking for leave must before the commencement of the sitting of the day leave with the Secretary a written notice of the motion which he proposes to make.

(2) If the President is of opinion that the motion is in order, he shall read the motion to the Council and shall request those members who are in favour of leave being granted to rise in their places and if not less than 30 members rise accordingly, the President shall intimate that leave is granted that the motion will be taken on such day; not being more than ten days from the day on which leave is asked, as he may appoint. If less than 30 members rise, the President shall inform the member that he has not the leave of the Council."

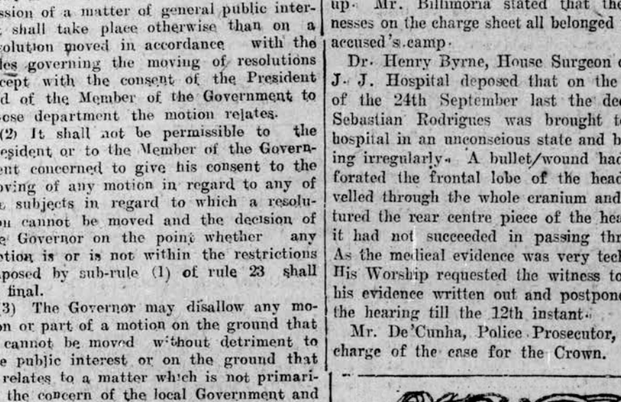
3. After rule 24 of the said rules the following rule shall be inserted, namely:—

"24A. (1) Save in so far as is otherwise provided by these rules or in any case in which a communication is to be made to the Governor under any provsion of the Government of India Act or of these rules, no discussion of a matter of general public interest shall take place otherwise than on a resolution moved in accordance with the rules governing the moving of resolutions except with the consent of the President and of the Member of the Government to whose department the motion relates.

(2) It shall not be permissible to the President or to the Member of the Government concerned to give his consent to the moving of any motion in regard to any of the subjects in regard to which a resolution cannot be moved and the decision of the Governor on the point whether any motion is or is not within the restrictions imposed by sub-rule (1) of rule 23 shall be final.

(3) The Governor may disallow any motion or part of a motion on the ground that it cannot be moved without detriment to the public interest or on the ground that it relates to a matter which is not primarily the concern of the local Government and if he does so the motion shall not be placed on the list of business."

IN HONOUR OF SIR P. THAKOREDAS



A garden party was held at the Chowpatty Bandstand to honour Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas in recognition of his services as a member of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency.

DE-LIMA STREET SHOOTING AFFRAY.

VERSIONS OF BOTH PARTIES.

The first stages in the proceedings connected with the shooting affray at DeLima Street in which one Vincent Correa, a Goanese, is on his trial for the murder of another Goan, Sebastian Rodrigues, on the 24th September last were commenced before Mr. Junglewalla 6th Presidency Magistrate.

At the very outset His Worship desired to know how the incident took place and counsel on both sides gave versions of the affair. Mr. Oliveira for the accused, explained that long before the date of the incident, the party of the accused which was at variance with the rival organisation of the deceased, had lodged a series of complaints with the police against the deceased party charging them with threats, violence and molestation in consequence of which Mr. Patwardhan of the C. I. D. was deputed to investigate the nature of the complaints. Each party was anxious to supply saloon crews to the various P. and O. companies and on the day in question, the accused had succeeded in billeting the members of his Union on the s.s. "Rajputana." The indignation of the deceased party rose to fever heat and on the night of the 24th the accused who was in imminent danger of his life, was being removed by Mr. Lobo, a pleader and secretary of the Union, Mr. Oliveira urged that the crowd resorted to threats and violence in the course of which the revolver of the accused went off but at this stage, Mr. Oliveira declined to say whether it went off through accident or design or was merely an act of self-defence.

Mr. Billimoria, Pleader, who appeared on behalf of the deceased's relatives stated that the version of the defence counsel was unduly exaggerated. It is true many complaints were lodged against his party with the Commissioner of Police but it was significant that never had there been violence of any sort and it was not difficult to believe that the complaints were all cooked up. Mr. Billimoria stated that the witnesses on the charge sheet all belonged to the accused's camp.

Dr. Henry Byrne, House Surgeon of the J. J. Hospital deposed that on the night of the 24th September last the deceased Sebastian Rodrigues was brought to the hospital in an unconscious state and breathing irregularly. A bullet wound had perforated the frontal lobe of the head, travelled through the whole cranium and fractured the rear centre piece of the head but it had not succeeded in passing through. As the medical evidence was very technical, His Worship requested the witness to have his evidence written out and postponed for the hearing till the 12th instant.

Mr. De'Cunha, Police Prosecutor, is in charge of the case for the Crown.

PUNJAB'S MEDICAL WORK

SIR M. HAILEY'S REVIEW.

LAHORE, Nov. 10.

Sir Malcolm Hailey, Governor of the Punjab, Addressing the Association of Medical Women in India at the Government House to-day reviewed the development of medical work in the Punjab. He said "we had in Punjab at the end of 1925, 666 hospitals and dispensaries. They received nearly one and a quarter lakhs of in-patients and recorded attendances of five and three quarter million of out-patients. We have now a programme for the addition of 375 dispensaries which will give one for each ten square miles or 30,000 people. About 150 of these will have been built at the end of the present year and 75 will be added next year.

In order to improve the quality of relief, we are provincialising our tahsil hospitals and have already taken over six this year. As regards medical relief to women, Sir Malcolm said that of the six million indoor and outdoor attendances in hospitals in 1925, about two million or one-third were those of women and girls. There were at present 36 female hospitals and dispensaries in the Punjab, which last year recorded 280,000 attendance of women and girls. He was glad that the Ministry had decided that as a part of its programme there shall be a female hospital at the headquarter of each district and a female section at each of the tahsil hospital now to be provincialised each under qualified woman doctor.

Concluding Sir Malcolm said: "We shall want more medical women with higher qualifications. We shall need far more women of the Assistant Surgeon and the Sub-Assistant Surgeon standing. Further I cannot myself see how if we are to secure full benefit of this expansion we can carry on without medical supervision of the women's hospital by women though I admit that this is a question for experts rather than a layman like myself."—A. P.

MR. NARIMAN'S PROSECUTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—With reference to your report of yesterday's meeting at the C. J. Hall, let me say, that neither by expression, nor by implication have 'I personally welcomed the prosecution of Mr. Nariman", at the said meeting; and your version therefore is not correct.—Yours, etc.

B. F. BHARUCHA.

Nov. 9.

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THE SCENT OF ARABY

ON THE VERGE OF A DEFICIT

SURPLUS AT BEST A PRECARIOUS ONE.

MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER'S PESSIMISTIC NOTE.

At the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee, held on Wednesday afternoon, the Municipal Commissioner pre sented the Budget Estimates of (1) Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1927-28 and (2) the Loan Works Revised Estimates for 1926-27 and Budget Estimates for 1927-28. In his note on the Budget Estimates for 1927-28, the Municipal Commissioner states:—

"The Working Cash Balance for 1926-27 was estimated at R9,11, but the actual balance on finally closing the accounts of 1925-26 rose to R28,40. The Budget figures and the actuals for 1925-26 were as under:

(The figures represent thousands, the three noughts, being omitted).

	Budget.	Actuals.
	R	R.
Revenue	3,26,68	3,05,31
Expenditure	3,23,37	2,90,87
Surplus	3,31	14,14

There was a further improvement of R4,85, due to less amounts being locked up in Stores, Plant, Machinery and Miscellaneous Advances, etc., at the end of 1925-26 than was anticipated. The total improvement in the working cash balance, therefore, amounted to R19,29, raising the estimate of R9,11 to R28,40 as stated above.

From the actuals of the first six months of the current year, allowing for the fact that the expenditure in the second half of the year is proportionately greater, the closing balance of 1926-27 is estimated at R28,29 as show below:

(A) INCREASE IN INCOME.

	R
Interest and Profit on Investments ..	2,50
Hospitals	59
Lighting	6
	3,15

(B) DECREASES IN INCOME.

General Tax	2,86
Town Duties	2,50
Cotton Duty	2,60
Tobacco Duty	15
Land Conveyance and Miscellaneous	30
Water Tax	2,74
Education, Primary	5,57
Public Health	7
Roads	50
Drainage	1,00
Fire Brigade	8
Building Regulations	77
Markets	3
	1857
Net Decrease in Income	15,42

(C) DECREASE IN EXPENDITURE

	Rs.	
General supervision	10	
Debt charges	5,50	
Water Works	1,50	
Public Health	20	
Hospitals	15	
Street cleansing	1,00	
Drainage	25	
Fire Brigade	10	
Markets	10	890
Net decrease		6,52
Add—		
Estimated surplus in the budget for 1926-27		5,91
Deduct—		
Additional grants sanctioned and to be sanctioned	1,50	4,41
Net decrease in 1926-27		2,11
		30,40
Balance at the close of 1925-26 ..		28,40
Add—		
Decrease in Renewed Grants		2,00
		30,40
Deduct—		
Net decrease shown above		2,11
Unhypothecated balance at the close of 1926-27		28,29

BUDGET ESTIMATES FOR 1927-28.

EXPENDITURE.

The estimates of expenditure for 1927-28 have been prepared with a view to keep within the limits of probable income without any additional taxation. All proposals for increased expenditure have accordingly been carefully scrutinized and allowed only when found absolutely necessary. The total budgetted expenditure of 1927-28 is Rs 3,27,19 as against Rs. 3,22,07 for 1926-27, showing an increase of Rs. 5,12. From the statement on pages 113 and 114 of the Budget, it will, however, be seen that items or groups of items each involving an increase of more than Rs. 10, aggregate to Rs. 10,20 which compared with the net increase of Rs. 5,12 shows that substantial reductions have been made in the remaining grants for 1926-27. The increases amounting to Rs. 10,20, moreover, represent expenditure which is either obligatory or enjoined by the Corporation, and in providing which little discretion is left to the Commissioner. They include Rs. 30, on account of pensions, Rs. 1,13 for contribution to the City Improvement Trust and Rs. 25 for contribution to the Provident Fund. The increase of Rs. 47 for Malaria under Public Health is made in compliance with C. R. No. 13492 of 12th February 1926. The increase of Rs. 17 on account of water supply to the Dhobiwada is necessitated by the increase in water charges sanctioned last year and is counterbalanced by a corresponding increase in revenue. The increase of Rs. 2,08 under Hospitals and Medical Relief is made up of Rs. 23 for grants in aid to Public Medical Institutions sanctioned by the Corporation, Rs. 1,47 on account of the King Edward Memorial Hospital on the basis of the full number of beds being opened and Rs. 38 for the Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College. A further inevitable increase of Rs. 45 appears under Roads and Overbridges on account of the rebate payable in respect of the Port Trust Wharves and Roads. The total of Rs. 3,27,19 also includes the cost of the Loan Works Establishment amounting to Rs. 4,25, although by reason of a contribution of Rs. 3,75 from Loan Funds for this purpose, the net cost to revenue on this account will be Rs. 50 only. These increases completely alter the aspect of the net increase of Rs. 5,12 in the total expenditure as compared with the expenditure for the current year; and I think it may reasonably be claimed that the demands made for the normal requirements of the administration are actually less than the corresponding demands of the current year.

After giving details of net increase of Rs. 512 (that is Rs. 512,000) in expenditure over grants for the current year the report proceeds to the Income side for 1927-28.

BUDGET AT A GLANCE.

ESTIMATES FOR 1927-28.

	R
Estimated Income	3,30,15,000
Estimated Expenditure ..	3,27,19,000
Surplus	2,96,000

INCOME FOR 1927-28.

I have already stated that the estimates of expenditure have been framed so as to be within the income realizable from existing rates of taxation which are as follows:—

General Tax	11 per cent.
Fire Tax	½ per cent.
Water Tax on value	3¾ per cent.
Halalkhore Tax	3 per cent.

The rates for water supplied by meter measurement are shown on page 104 of the Estimates. Subject to the remarks made hereafter, it is proposed to continue all the above rates during the ensuing year.

The income for the next year is estimated at Rs. 3,30,15 as against Rs. 3,27,99 for the current year. The former includes a sum of Rs. 3,75 as a contribution from Loan Funds on account of the cost of the Loan Works Staff. The real revenue for 1927-28 may, therefore, be put at Rs. 3,26,40 which is less than that of 1926-27 by Rs. 1,59. The increases and decreases in revenue as compared with that for 1926-27 heads are as follows:—

	Increase Rs.	Decrease Rs.
General Tax	48	...
Town Duties	...	2,25
Tobacco Duty	...	10
Miscellaneous	...	33
Water Works	...	74
Contribution from Government	63	...
Hospitals and Medical Relief	11	...
Roads and Overbridges	...	31
Drainage and Sewrage including Halalkhore Branch ...		...
Fire Brigade	9	...
Building Regulations	...	18
Markets	1,29	...
Other items not specified (Net) ...		8
Net decrease ..... Rs.	159	

GENERAL REMARKS.

On a careful survey of the above figures, it is difficult to take a very optimistic view of the finances of the Corporation. The closing balance of Rs. 31,24 for 1927-28 is no doubt very imposing; but the actual surplus for the year amounts to Rs. 2,95 only, and is at best a precarious one. It is based on the acceptance in full by Government of the Corporation's claim in respect of the Grant-in-Aid for Primary Education, an expectation which at the present moment does not show signs of early fulfilment. If the General Tax, which is the main stay of our revenues, should again fail to come up to expectations, the above surplus would surely be converted into a substantial deficit. The only circumstance which might avert this, would be the accrual of small increases in income and decreases in expenditure which normally occur at the end of every year. But in view of the actual realizations during the current year and the prevailing trade depression which shows no sign of improvement, I am doubtful whether any increase in income can be reasonably anticipated; while considering the manner in which the various grants have been cut down and expenditure based as much as possible on actuals, I think it would be hazardous to rely on savings in expenditure. In view of the estimated closing balance of Rs. 28,29 for the current year, there is no occasion for immediate alarm; but the situation in the near future calls for careful examination and treatment.

There is no royal road to balancing a budget. The only means to achieve this end are to increase the income and curtail the expenditure. The finances of the Corporation have lately been examined by so eminent an authority as Sir M. Visvesvaraya whose recommendations, made after a most searching enquiry, have been accepted by the Corporation and either given effect to already or marked for compliance in the near future. Despite these efforts the next year sees us on the verge of a deficit. It is therefore desirable to re-examine at this stage the salient features of our financial situation.

The important heads of the Corporation's expenditure are Establishments, Debt Charges and the cost of Services including that of materials. In the Budget Estimates for 1927-28, the charges under these heads stand respectively Rs. 78,69, Rs. 1,14,79 and Rs. 1,33,71. The prospects of further retrenchment under each of these heads may be briefly examined.

I therefore conclude that any increase in the staple sources of our income is not to be looked for: an increase in other sources is by its nature fluctuating and cannot be made the basis of any large programme of development. We must therefore concentrate on reduction of expenditure. The savings so made would not be very large; but therein lies our only hope of financial safety.

THE MUNICIPAL SLOGAN.

There is one more aspect of the situation to which I should like to draw attention. Any savings effected would be more than absorbed by improvements which are urgently required if a reasonable return is to be made to the tax-payer for the burdens he is called upon to bear. Improving roads, more school buildings, dispensaries for women and maternity homes, better disposal of refuse, removal of refuse-depots from congested parts and overhauling of the existing drainage of the city are some of the matters which have long been overdue. The idea of retrenchment resulting in an absolute reduction in expenditure which might in turn lead to reduce burden of taxation must therefore be abandoned. Retrenchment can only be made the means of averting fresh burdens by securing better value for the money spent. This, rather than retrenchment, should accordingly be the new slogan.

LABOURERS' REPRESENTATION TO GOVERNOR.

PROTEST AGAINST FORCED LABOUR.

Mr. Jhabvala, Hon. General Secretary of the Government Peons and Menial Service Union, has forwarded on behalf of the above Union the following representation concerning recognition of the above Union and against dismissals of menials refusing to do forced labour:—

Sir,—"I beg you will please submit the following for His Excellency's kind and sympathetic consideration and issuing necessary orders to the subordinate official staff in the matter concerned. The Bombay Government Peons and Menial Service Union was ushered into existence seven months ago since when continual correspondence has taken place between Bombay Government and Government of India on the one hand and the Union on the other, copies of which I beg to enclose herewith.

From the above communications it will be made clear that Local Government and the Imperial Government are fighting shy of the recognition of the above Union, for which there is no reasonable ground. I beg to submit that outsiders like me are working for the welfare of the workers and in the interest of the men as an advisory body. I have always accepted the principle of workers organisation to be managed by the workers themselves and so I am anxious that as soon as the labourers are sufficiently well trained to conduct their own business by themselves we outsiders should walk out.

I have explained His Excellency's Government all the points fully but it is a matter of grave concern that the Government now retract from the position that they so sympathetically adopted in the past as will be seen from the correspondence enclosed herewith. I may beg to place the conclusions of the Industrial Dispute Committee of the Government of Bombay for His Excellency's kind consideration in which it was agreed that the help of the outsiders was necessary for the present in the matter of organization of labour.

Having conceded this principle Government acknowledged the services of outsiders like me by recognising two of Government Unions organised by us, namely the Bombay Presidency Telegraph Peons' Union and the Bombay Postmen's Union. Government set a very laudable example to other employers by recognising the Unions but it is a matter of grave anxiety why now the same Government should be considering the presence of outsiders as ominous. I trust therefore your Excellency's kind interference in the matter will help in the early recognition of the Union.

FORCED LABOUR.

Forced labour is allowed to be practised unfortunately in some of the Government departments. An instance to the point. One Daji Ragho was employed in the Thana Collectorate. He complied with the Divisional Officer's orders to do domestic work for some time but when the duty interfered with his religious prejudices he refused and he was dismissed with the sanction of the Collector of Bombay. I have been able to gather information pertaining to dismissals of other menials under similar circumstances.

I trust your Excellency's Government does not tolerate such an undesirable principle in which the poor voiceless workers have to suffer the punishment of dismissal on their refusal to do Forced Labour.

This matter too requires your Excellency's investigation and if justice is done to the suffering party the poor workmen will remain grateful to you."

SOUTH INDIANS AND ELECTIONS.

VOTE FOR MR. JAYAKAR.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have just read with great satisfaction the letter of your correspondent "Anti-Bluff" under the above heading published in 'The Chronicle" of the 5th inst. and I entirely agree with him. I am sure the South Indians in Bombay will not have met with any intellectual difficulty in selecting their candidate to the Legislative Council but I am afraid that they will find themselves in a maze to choose one from among the candidates to the Assembly. I propose in this letter to make their task easy by placing before them a few facts to guide them.

I don't think for a moment that there is one single South India who will honestly ask his conscience and not come to the conclusion that Mr. Jayakar is, in all respects, a deserving candidate. It is a sin before God and man to act against one's own conscience. As Lord Bacon says one must satisfy his conscience first and then the word. I can say without the fear of being contradicted that, taken by Communities, the South Indian community is the most intelligent and consequently the poorest, because Lakshmi and Saraswati are always at loggerheads. Therefore, they can think for themselves (1) to who deserves their support. (2) Here are a few facts to aid them in their thinking.

Regarding his brilliant career at the bar, his moral character, his intellectual capacity, his gift of eloquence, his sympathy towards the afflicted and the needy, his fairness and liberal spirit even in dealing with his adversaries etc., I need hardly mention anything as they are a common knowledge. Even his political antagonists admire him for all these. But, I must say a word or two regarding his ungrudging service to his motherland. It will be remembered that at the time when the N.C.O. movement was started, he was at the topmost step at the ladder of the bar making easily fifteen to twenty thousand a month. Did he reflect for a moment to kick away his profession and obey Mahatma Gandhi's call? Who else, situated as he was, did so in Bombay? After joining the movement, did he spare either time or money to further the cause? The public have yet to learn that he was one of their first to come out with a fortune to help the movement. Do the voters remember now that he, at a great personal risk, visited the Punjab in the days of Martial Law, remained there and undertook the most onerous duty of collecting evidence? What has his countrymen done him in return for all these? Out of love for his country he did all these. Having his country above everything, he declined the Education Ministership of the Bombay Government. He resigned his seat in the Legislative Council. Why? Again, in the interest of his country. He declined to accept a Judgeship (virtually the Chief Justiceship). Why? In the interest of his country. From all these, who will question the "bona fides" of Mr. Jayakar? When such a person comes forth voluntarily to do sincere service to his country, is it not the bounden duty of every intelligent man or woman to enable him to do so? I trust that the South Indian voters will not insult the god-given gift of intelligence by abusing their privilege.—Yours etc.

"VENKATRAMANAN."

Sangli, Nov. 9.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

JUTE STRONG IN TONE.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 10.

In the share market in jutes with further support from bullish operators this section ruled urm with all denominations shewing a marked advance over yesterday. At the close however, prices were fully maintained tone being strong. Coals were quiet. Teas were steady unchanged with only a limited enquiry. Industrials with moderate turnover shew no change. Government securities were rather in buyers' favour. The following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—Three and half per cent Government paper Rs. 77/11, four per cent new loan 1960/70 89/2, five per cent bonds 1933 104/8, five per cent loan 1945/55 108/3, six per cent bonds 1927 102/4, do. 1930 106/15 do 1931 108.

Railways:—Darjeeling Himalayan Railway pref. 97, Hoshiarpur Doab Branch Railway 100.

Jutes:—Alliance 529, Albion 511/8, Anglo India 398 Auckland 279, Birla pref. 94, Cheviot 303, Clive 37/14, Craig 4/12, Dalhousie 457, Empire 55, Fort William 317, Hoogly ord. 83, Howrah 43/10, Hukumchand ord. 12/14, pref. 99, Kamarhatty 653/8, Kanknarrah 526, Lawrence 523, Lansdowne 294, Lothian 482/8, National 31/10, Northbrook 56, Nuddea 48/8, Orient 262/8, Presidency 8/5, Lawrence pref. 123, Reliance 74/8, Soorah 31, pref. 110 Union 586.

Coals:—Bengal 503, Equitable 19/12, Ghusick and Muslia 10, Jainty Central 5/3, Karanpura 14, Kosoonda and Nyadee 13/12, Lakurka 15/4, Nazira 11/12, Standard 53, Talcher 5/8.

Miscellaneous:—Assam Matches 11/5, B. I. Corporation pref. 120, Madan Theatres 3/14, Bengal Telephone ord. 9/12, Midnapore Zemindary 141, Murree Brewery 152.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 35/12, Soom 23/12.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and thirteen sixteenth pence and demand bills were one shilling five and twentyseven thirty seconds pence. —A. P.

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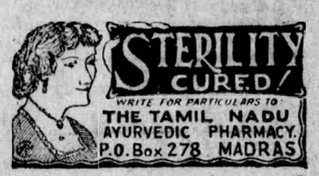

STAND BY CONGRESS

SWARAJ—THE IDEAL

BABU RAJENDRA PRASAD'S CRITICISM OF RESPONSIVISM.

A public meeting organised on Friday last at Durgasthan, Ranchi which was attended not only by the people of the town but even by illiterate villagers coming from far off villages.

Babu Rajendra Prasad began by explaining the difference between the Congress and the Independent Congress Party. He said that the Independents had no justification to use the name of the Congress because they were acting directly against the mandate of the Congress. Not that the Independents were not members of the Congress. They were as good as other Congressmen, they were as entitled to vote in the meetings of the Congress but those who were working against the mandate of the Congress were not entitled to hold offices. The Congress did not, could not, sever its connection with any one who signed its creed and paid the annual subscription. But the Independent Congress Party as such had no connection with the Congress. And the candidates of that party were by no means Congress candidates. The Congress was not the property of any individual or of any party. The programme of a particular party ceased to be the programme of that party the moment it was accepted by the Congress. It was meaningless to say that the Congress was in the hands of the Swaraj Party. The Swaraj Party had placed its programme before the Congress. Malaviyaji had also placed his programme. But the programme of the Swaraj Party was accepted by that body while that of Pandit Malaviya was thrown out by a very large majority. The policy of the Congress was no longer, therefore, the policy of the Swaraj Party, far less of Pandit Motilal Nehru. The straight course for Pandit Malaviya would be to wait till the Gauhati Congress and if he could convert the Congress to his view these very candidates would have followed that Congress programme in the legislatures.

RESPONSIVISM: A RETROGADE PROGRAMME.

Proceeding he said that the main point of difference between the Congress and the Independent Party was that the former was opposed to the working of the Reforms and acceptance of Ministry while the latter was prepared to work the Reforms for all they were worth by accepting Ministership. But the acceptance of Ministry was not what it appeared to an onlooker. There was a mentality behind this tendency which was by no means independent; it would not only retard all progressive steps but would lead the country a few years back. As a matter of fact, Pandit Malaviya was trying to take the country back to 1919 and he did not feel shy in expressing it publicly. Continuing he traced the history of the Congress and said that till the year 1905, the Congress was practically following the policy of begging by relying upon the good sense of Whitehall. A change came in 1925 after the Bengal partition and self-help became its policy. But circumstances in 1919 and afterwards compelled it to adopt the policy of non-co-operation and that policy had taught them the lesson of self-help and self-reliance. By resorting to the policy of Independent Congress Party they would once more go back to the policy of begging. This step would break the very backbone of this national life. Moreover, the circumstances that necessitated them to adopt non-co-operation remained still unchanged and to go backwards under these circumstances would be suicidal. Of course, the original programme of Non-co-operation was the best to lead them to their desired goal through the path of absolute self-help and self-reliance. But that programme was too strong for them, they were incapable of following that policy for a long time. Then came a weaker programme, that of the Swaraj Party and that programme was now the programme of the Congress. Now, a programme had been placed before them by the Independent Congress Party which was weaker still but it comprised all the allurement that a weak person might be tempted with. He asked if they would like to embrace that programme, if they would like to sleep in the very midst of war. The path of liberty was not strewn with flowers; it was a thorny one and they would have to walk on it if they wanted liberty. The easy policy of the Independent Congress Party could not give them Swaraj; that would, on the contrary, lull them into sleep, a sleep from which they might not rise. People talked of unity. But unity was needed to strengthen a body not to weaken it. They knew well that if they accepted the policy of the Liberals, there might at once be unity of all parties. But was that unity worth anything, were they ready to commit suicide for that nominal and false unity? Personally he believed that nothing but the original programme of Mahatma Gandhi would give them Swaraj but he believed at the same time that the Indian National Congress, was the only organisation which could bring about the situation in the country favourable to the successful working out of that programme. It was their duty, therefore, to save the Congress at any cost.

ACCEPTANCE OF MINISTRY.

Continuing he said that the acceptance of ministry would kill the spirit of opposition. Any one accepting office became a man of the Government and to support the ministers of the Reformed Councils was to whole-heartedly support the bureaucracy. Of course they might have a school or two more than the present number and such other petty advantages by working the Reforms but they must not forget that their ideal was Swaraj not such petty advantages. These reforms were all like toys which might catch the imagination of children, but those who wanted real jewel could not be satisfied with them. He warned them not to be deceived by the short lived lustre of petty Reforms. They should always remember that nothing but Swaraj could satisfy them.

Proceeding he said that the acceptance of Presidenship or an elected seat on some committee was not the same thing as the acceptance of ministry. Ministers he said, were appointed by the Governor and were in the unfortunate position of a servant serving two masters. They could not practically do anything without the consent of the Governor. But the case with elected offices was quite different. Pandit Motilal or Mr. Patel did not become Government men because one accepted a seat on the Skeen Committee and the other the Presidentship of the Assembly. Next he explained how the ministers could not do anything beneficial to the country even if they wanted to do so. So far as this province was concerned, he said that he could not understand what the Independents could do by accepting the ministry. The Responsivist Minister with the support of about 11 members of his party and that of the Government members could not do anything for the province. He would have to depend on the Congress nominees even for his very existence. This is why he deplored all the more the formation of the Independent Party in the province. Not only could the Independents do nothing substantial for the country but they will be doing great injury to the cause of the Congress.

Babu Rajendra Prasad then proceeded to refute some of the charges recently brought against the Congress. He deplored that gross misrepresentations and falsehoods were preached against the Congress. To them the Congress had become the scape-goat. If there was Hindu-Muslim fracas the Congressmen who were responsible fro it. If there was desecration of temples, it was the Congressmen who were to account for that. If there was an abduction of Hindu women the Congressmen were guilty of that. He pleaded inability to answer such charges. The Congressmen were charged with pro-Muslim and anti-Hindu bias. He said that the Congress was so long following the terms of the Lucknow pact in the making of which even Pandit Malaviya also had some hand. According to that pact if three fourths of the members of any community objected to any bill or resolution that bill or resolution was not to be moved. This term had been carefully reconsidered by the Working Committee of the Congress and it has been laid down that such a measure was not to be made a party question and that each member might be at liberty to vote as he thought on that subject. He did not understand how the Congress might injure the cause of any community even after such a clear pronouncement. He next referred to the fact that some people were holding the Swaraj Party as solely responsible for Pandit Shyamlal Nehru's cow protection bill not being passed. He said that the Viceroy did not allow time for the second reading of that bill and for that reason the bill did not come up at all. The Swarajists had of course walked out before that, but they never had any opportunity for discussing that bill in the Assembly. Since the bill did not come at all for discussion, it was unjust to hold Swarajists responsible for the dropping of the bill.

Referring to the Press Amendment Act, he said that it did not behove Pandit Malaviya to blame the Swarajists for the passing of that Act because he himself gave his support to that. As for the Tariff Bill, that was supported by all parties, including Pandit Malaviya, and to the speaker's mind they all did the right thing, for the infant Steel Industry of India did require protection. By supporting the Tariff Bill, the Swarajists supported not the capitalist Tata and Company but they did splendid service to an Indian industry.

APPEAL TO SUPPORT CONGRESS.

In conclusion, Babu Rajendra Prasad made a fervent appeal to all present to support the Congress nominees. Having eloquently described how the Congress was the oldest and the most representative National Assembly of India he said that love for the Congress meant love for the country. A man served the country as a whole if he worked out the mandate of the Congress.—"The Searchlight."

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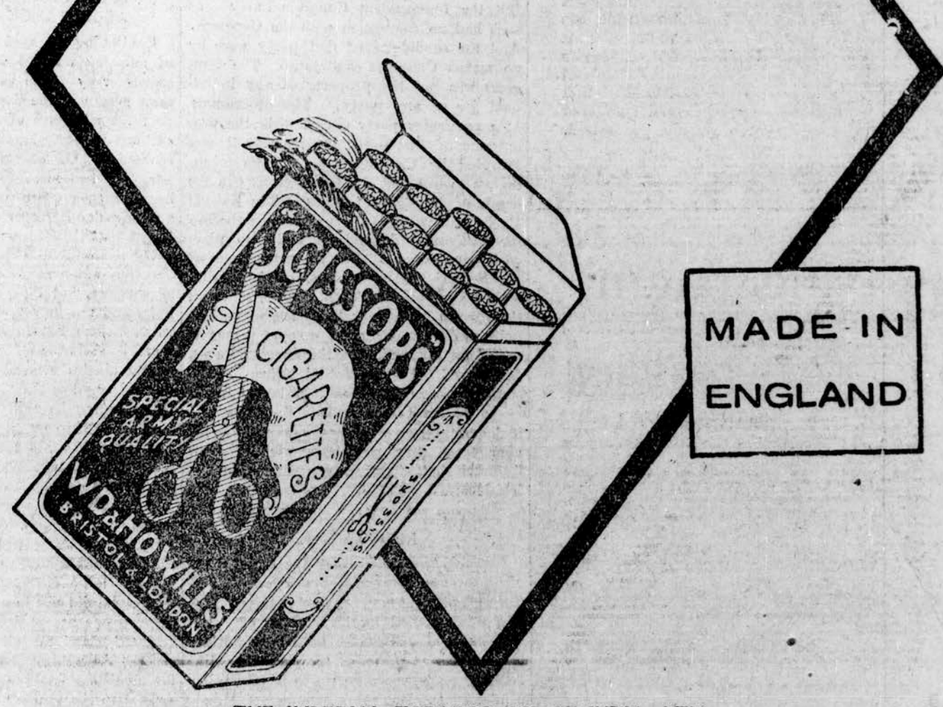

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